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CANADA - UNITED KINGDOM TRADE AGREEMENT REVISION (1937) (COTTON)

June 16th, 1936.

Copy for: Major Hallam

To: R.G.Tolmie, Canadian Cottons
G.B.Gordon, Dominion Textile
A.V.Young, Hamilton Cottons
W.J.Whitehead, Wabasso

R. G. Tolmie, Esq.,
Canadian Cottons, Ltd.,
760 Victoria Square,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Tolmie:

As you know, preliminary conversations with a view to revision of the Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement which expires in 1937 are expected to commence within the next month. Some of the basic data on the Canadian cotton industry and on the British cotton industry, in its relation to the Canadian market, have been set out in the enclosed memoranda. If there are further points which should be stated, or amplification of those contained herein, your comments would be appreciated by return.

Yours faithfully,

Assistant Secretary.

Encl.

WMB:B

June 8th, 1936.

CANADIAN COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY

SUMMARY

The present British preferential duty rates on cotton goods, designed to maintain this industry in Canada, are those established by Parliament following the recommendations of the Tariff Board Report on Reference 83 of April 27th, 1936. As the new duties became effective on May 1st, 1936, their effect, of course, is not reflected in the Canadian production or import figures.

1. Size and Location. The cotton yarn and cloth industry employs over 18,000 people in 41 mills, scattered over 27 municipalities in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. Some of the mills are large, but the majority are small; and the greater number are located in small towns. The annual payroll is over $13,700,000. (See Reference 1).

2. Development. The industry has been established in Canada for many years for the same reason as in other countries, namely as a necessary economic complement to the operations of heavy industries employing only men. Due to competition from domestic and foreign cotton manufacturers, the Canadian industry has never been considered sufficiently attractive to outside capital to result in any large investment of foreign money in the industry and, although a few of the mills are connected with companies in the United States, the great proportion of capital invested is Canadian. To maintain its position in Canada, the industry has been forced to adopt the most modern practice in equipment and operating methods, and is considered to be technically sound in every branch.

3. Comparative Labour Costs. The Canadian standard of living, which is outside the control of the cotton industry, establishes conditions which make tariff protection necessary. These points should be considered:

(a) The average hourly wage to employees in Canadian cotton mills is 60% higher than the average hourly wage paid in the cotton industry in Great Britain.

(b) A heavier capital investment per unit of output, represented by machinery and equipment, is required in order to offset to some extent the higher wage rates in Canada. (See Reference 3).

4. Prices. The prices at which fabrics have been sold by Canadian mills in recent years have naturally been largely governed by the price of raw cotton; but at the same time the reductions in prices of typical Canadian-made fabrics from 1930 to 1935 have been greater than the corresponding decrease in raw cotton prices. (See Reference 4).

5. Trade with Great Britain. While the Canadian cotton industry could be regarded as composing about 4% (1) of manufacturing industry in Canada, - based on relative employment provided, - the imports from Great Britain which compete with its production formed about 11% of the total Canadian purchases of manufactured goods from the United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1935.

Duty free cotton imports from Great Britain in the fiscal year 1935 were $2,099,430.

(1) See statement a, Reference 5.

The outstanding points on cotton trade with Great Britain are:

A. Cotton Piece Goods

(a) Canada purchased more piece goods from Great Britain in 1934 and 1935 than in any other year since the Great War. The exports from Great Britain to Canada of piece goods amounted to 63,821,000 sq. yds. in 1934 and 59,892,000 sq. yds. in 1935.

(b) In 1935 Great Britain supplied 79% of Canadian piece goods imports.

(c) Since 1932 the export of piece goods from Great Britain to Canada have more than doubled (from 27.2 million sq. yds. to 59.9) while at the same time the total British exports to all Empire countries have remained practically the same.

(d) Canadian cotton duties against Great Britain are more than 20% lower than those of India, - the only other Empire country, outside of Great Britain, with an important cotton industry.

(e) The best available estimate of the division of the Canadian cotton cloth market, on a yardage basis, in 1934 is:

Canada.....73.8%
Great Britain.....22.7%
Other Countries..... 3.5%

B. Cotton Yarns.

(a) In 1935 Canada purchased more cotton yarn from Great Britain than in any previous year. The British exports to Canada in 1935 were 4,545,500 pounds of cotton yarn.

(b) Great Britain supplied 92% of Canadian yarn imports in 1935.

(c) The Tariff Board reports that in 1934 the Canadian market for yarn for sale was divided:

Canada.....81.6%
Great Britain.....17.1%
Other Countries.... 1.3%

(d) Fine yarns for almost all purposes, including the manufacture of thread and mercerised yarns, are free of duty from Great Britain, and the sales of these yarns are largely confined to British mills. (See Reference 5)

6. Canadian Cotton Tariffs. The cotton tariff rates now in effect are those recommended by the Tariff Board after an examination of the British and Canadian cotton industries. One-half of the present 36 cotton items are free of duty from Great Britain and a further five items are largely nominal and non-protective.

The British Preferential ad valorem cotton tariff rates set in 1928 as a result of investigations by the then Tariff Board were increased in 1930 and specific duties added. In September 1931 currency dumping duties were applied on imports from Great Britain. In April 1932 the excise tax was increased from 1% to 3%. In 1932, as agreed on at the Imperial Economic Conference, the specific duties were reduced by 33-1/3%. In May 1933 the regulations on currency dumping duty made them non-operative against British goods. In April 1934 the excise tax on British goods was reduced from 3% to 1½%, and was removed entirely in March 1935. In 1936 the wholly ad valorem rates recommended by the Tariff Board were adopted. They are (nett rates):

Singles yarn, coarser than 40's.....12½%
Ply yarns, thread and twine.....15%
Grey cloth.....15%
Bleached cloth.....18%
Coloured cloth.....20¼%
Pile Fabrics.....15%

There are many special purpose items in addition.

The increases which have occurred in British cotton sales in Canada from 1930 to 1935 make it apparent that the higher 1935 tariff rates were not, in effect, a higher tariff protection. The amount of ad valorem duty which would be collected per pound or per yard would decrease with the drop in raw cotton prices, which were 33% higher in 1929-30 than in 1934-35, (1). The Canadian manufacturing cost is a relatively fixed amount, per pound or per yard, higher than the manufacturing cost in Great Britain, irrespective of the value of raw cotton in the goods. Therefore when the value of cotton is low there is much less real protection from ad valorem duties than when the value of cotton is high.

The nett effect of the tariffs placed on cotton piece goods from Great Britain in recent years appears in the cents of duty per pound of fabric resulting at different periods. These are:

Year	Grey Cotton	Bleached Cotton	Coloured Cotton
1928	7.20	12.03	16.78
1931	8.62	12.92	15.23
1933	6.83	10.46	13.04
1936	4.44	8.69	10.87

The average duties collected on dutiable cotton yarns from Great Britain have been:

1929..... 9.7%
1932.....10.5%
1934.....10.9%
1935.....12.1%

(1) See statement c, Reference 6.

(See Reference 6).

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7. Cotton Trade of Great Britain. Because of the tremendous decline in other British export markets, mainly in consequence of Japanese competition, Canadian mills are faced with a drive for expansion of British sales in Canada, in which selling prices too frequently bear little relation to actual cost of production.

It is true that the exporter of cotton goods to Canada signs a certificate to the effect that a selling price is not less than cost plus a reasonable advance for selling and profit. But, in the industry as at present organized in Lancashire the cotton passes through the hands of spinning, doubling, weaving and finishing companies before being sold by an export merchant. If the spinner, doubler, weaver, and finisher all sold at a loss, but the merchant sold at a profit to himself, he could give the required certificate, although as a commercial fact the cloth was actually sold at less than it cost to manufacture in Great Britain. Possibly some independent certification of the fair market value of cottons exported to Canada, by Chambers of Commerce or similar bodies in Great Britain, would be welcomed by both the British and Canadian industries as a measure to correct this situation. (See Reference 7).

8. A "Free Trade" Cotton Market in Canada. All cottons, which are imported from any country to be used in the manufacture of articles for export from Canada, are subject to a draw-back of 99% of the duty paid, upon exportation. This results in a substantial "free trade" market in Canada for industrial cloths, and it is estimated that 1,901,000 pounds of imported cottons were exported from Canada in 1934, in the form of manufactured articles.

Although these cloths may be supplied from any country, they have been chiefly imported from the United States, and any Canadian or other manufacturer desiring any portion of this business has been forced to sell at prices prevailing in Southern mills.

At present there is no restriction of the privilege of full draw-back on cotton yarns and piece goods which are re-exported as component parts of Canadian manufactured products, to materials of British origin. (See Reference 8).

9. British Content. At present a special concession is given to the British cotton manufacturers by the Canadian law requiring only 33-1/3% British content by value in cotton goods for entry under the British Preferential Tariff. This concession might be strengthened by Canada adopting the formula devised by the Joint Committee of Cotton organizations in Great Britain requiring that textiles be "spun, woven and finished" in Great Britain in order to receive British Preferential treatment.

10. Excise Tax. Canadian mills are charged an excise tax of 3% on all raw cotton used, at the time imported. British manufacturers do not have this expense, nor is any excise charged on manufactured cotton goods from Great Britain, so that Canadian mills have an initial disadvantage of 3% in competing with the United Kingdom.

11. Conclusion. This summary has presented information on the Canadian cotton yarn and cloth industry, on the basis of which it is respectfully submitted that the British Preferential Tariff rates in the cotton schedule should not be reduced. These tariff items are: 520b, 521, 522, 522a, 522b, 522c, 522e, 523, 523a, 523b, 523e, 523i, 529, 529a, 530, 531, 532, 533.

Reference 1.

COTTON YARN & CLOTH INDUSTRY.

Location.

There are 41 mills manufacturing yarn or cloth wholly of cotton in Canada. A complete list is attached. These consist of a few large mills and a greater number of small mills scattered over 27 municipalities in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, most of which are small towns. The exact distribution is:

	Number of Mills	Number of Municipalities
Ontario.....	20	11
Quebec.....	17	12
Maritimes.....	4	4

EMPLOYMENT & WAGES.

The cotton yarn and cloth industry employed a monthly average of 18,106 work-people during 1934 at a total wage for the year of $13,768,000. according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1934 report on the cotton textile industry, and 1935 employment was on almost the same scale. The trend of employment in the last seven years has been:

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Cotton Yarn & Cloth Employment Index

(1926 = 100)

1935.....88.8

1934.....88.3

1933.....75.0

1932.....78.5

1931.....80.4

1930.....84.6

1929.....97.3

LOCATION OF MILLS.

Manufacturing Yarn or Cloth Wholly of Cotton.

Avalon Fabrics Ltd.....	Stratford, Ont.	(1)
Ayers Limited.....	Lachute, P.Q.	(1)
Canada Hair Cloth Co. Ltd.....	St.Catharines, Ont.	(1)
Canadian Cottons Ltd.....	Cornwall, Ont.	(3)
	Hamilton, Ont.	(1)
	Milltown, N.B.	(1)
	Marysville, N.B.	(1)
	Saint John, N.B.	(1)
Collins & Aikman of Canada Ltd.....	Farnham, P.Q.	(1)
Cosmos Imperial Mills Ltd.....	Hamilton, Ont.	(1)
	Yarmouth, N.S.	(1)
Dominion Fabrics Ltd.....	Dunnville, Ont.	(1)
	Welland, Ont.	(1)
Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.....	Drummondville, P.Q.	(1)
	Magog, P.Q.	(2)
	Montmorency, P.Q.	(1)
	Montreal, P.Q.	(4)
	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	(1)
Empire Cotton Mills Ltd.....	Welland, Ont.	(1)
Esmond Mills Ltd.....	Granby, P.Q.	(1)
Glendale Spinning Mills Ltd.....	Hamilton, Ont.	(1)
Goodyear Cotton Co. of Canada Ltd.....	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	(1)
Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd.....	Hamilton, Ont.	(1)
	Trenton, Ont.	(1)
La France Textiles Ltd.....	Woodstock, Ont.	(1)
Montreal Cottons Ltd.....	Valleyfield, P.Q.	(1)
J.R. Moodie Co. Ltd.....	Hamilton, Ont.	(1)
Powdrell & Alexander of Canada Ltd....	Cornwall, Ont.	(1)
Jos. Simpson Sons Ltd.....	Toronto, Ont.	(1)
Slingsby Manufacturing Co. Ltd.....	Brantford, Ont.	(1)
Stauffer-Dobbie Ltd.....	Galt, Ont.	(1)
Carl Stohn of Canada Ltd.....	Granby, P.Q.	(1)
Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.....	Three Rivers, P.Q.	(1)
	Shawinigan Falls	(1)
York Knitting Mills Ltd.....	Toronto, Ont.	(1)

Reference 3.

COTTON INDUSTRY WAGES IN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

In February 1934 the most reliable sources available indicated that the average hourly wage to employees in Canadian mills was over 60% higher than the average hourly wage in Great Britain. This represented the difference between an average hourly rate in Canada of 26.64¢ per hour, and in Great Britain of 16.58¢ per hour (1); figures which were derived from surveys covering the whole industry.

Since the periods for which these rates are calculated there have been wage increases in Canada of from 5% to 10% in the greater part of the industry. But it does not appear that any great change has occurred in Great Britain since that time, as the average hourly rate which can be derived from a census of weavers' wages published on May 2nd, 1936, for a recent period shows wages averaging 16.52¢ per hour (2).

Canadian Average Wage: 26.64¢ per hour, all employees, girls, boys, adult females and adult males. Page 2696, Minutes of Royal Commission on Price Spreads. Table shows wages paid in 2 week period in February, 1934.

This figure was obtained as a result of a questionnaire which covered occupation, number employed, total actual hours worked, total actual wages paid and average hourly rate.

This figure was presented to the Royal Commission in December, 1934. The following wage increases between the date of the survey and December, 1934, are noted in the Minutes of the Price Spreads Commission:-

Dominion Textiles, 5% increase in April, 1934 (Minutes, page 2700)

Canadian Cottons, 5% increase in April, 1934 (Minutes, page 2700)

Empire Cotton Mills, Ltd., 5% increase May 1, 1934 (Minutes, page 2701)

Goodyear Cotton Co., 10% increase June 1, 1934 (Minutes, page 2701)

(1) See statement from British Ministry of Labour Gazette attached.

(2) From figures reported in Manchester Guardian of May 2, 1936, attached.

automatic machinery

why need more protection than this?

Ministry of Labour Gazette,
March, 1934, Page 92.

British Average Wage: 16.58¢ per hour, all employees, girls, boys, adult females and adult males. Derived from figures in the Ministry of Labour Gazette, March, 1934, page 92, giving number of work people employed, total wages paid for the week ended 24th February, 1934, and a statement regarding short time.

Departments	Number of work people, week ended 24th February, 1934	Total Wages paid to all work people, week ended 24th February 1934
Preparing	10,593	£ 16,316
Spinning	22,742	33,382
Weaving	22,667	36,070
Other	6,821	14,790
Total	62,823	£ 100,558

Districts		
Ashton	4,666	£ 6,921
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	5,744	8,577
Oldham	8,172	14,054
Bolton and Leigh	12,278	19,330
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden	6,583	11,009
Manchester	3,053	4,701
Preston and Chorley	4,625	7,317
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	4,119	6,747
Burnley and Padiham	3,210	5,741
Colne and Nelson	2,411	5,041
Other Lancashire towns	2,929	3,561
Yorkshire towns	2,464	3,692
Other Districts	2,569	3,867
Total	62,823	£ 100,558

"Returns from firms employing 61,200 work people in the week ended 24th February showed that 8 per cent were on short time in that week, losing 13 hours each on the average."

METHOD OF CALCULATION OF AVERAGE WAGE PER HOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

8% of 61,200 work people worked 35 hours in the week, 4,896 x 35 =	171,360 hours.
The balance of 62,823 work people worked 48 hours in the week, 57,927 x 48 =	2,780,496 hours.
Total hours worked	2,951,856 hours.

Total wages received, £100,558, converted at par = $489,385.62

Average wage per hour = 16.58¢

GREAT BRITAIN - WEAVERS' WAGE CENSUS[x]

1. Compiled by the Weavers Amalgamation:

Total Membership.....91,602

Total Returns.....55,127 - 60.0%

from weavers.....48,124 - 52.5%

from winders..... 7,003 - 7.6%

2. Summary of Weavers' Wages:

	Number	Rate	
Over 50s.....	854	55s	4,697
45s - 50s....	2,040	47½s	9,690
40s - 45s....	4,676	42½s	19,873
35s - 40s....	7,531	37½s	28,241
30s - 35s....	9,253	32½s	30,072
25s - 30s....	16,293	27½s	44,806
20s - 25s....	2,093	22½s	4,709
Under 20s....	903	17½s	1,580
Totals...	43,643		143,668

Average per weaver.....32.6s per week

.....$7.93 " "

.....16.52¢ per hour

[x]Source: Manchester Guardian, May 2nd, 1936.

Reference 4.

PRICES OF CANADIAN COTTON GOODS

The reductions in the prices since 1930 at which the Canadian mills sold their products have been greater than the reductions in raw material prices. Price movements either downward or upward in raw material prices are always faster than the movement in finished product prices, but from data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, it is apparent that cotton fabrics for the last five years have shown a definite response to raw material prices and business conditions. The trend of prices of raw cotton and some typical fabrics has been as follows:

Cotton Textile Prices, 1930-1935.

(From Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Prices and Price Indexes)

	1930 Average	1931 Average	1932 Average	1933 Average	1934 Average	1935 February
	(cents per pound)					
RAW COTTON - New York - Canadian Currency:						
Upland Middling per lb.....	13.6	8.8	7.3	9.4	12.2	12.6
FABRICS - Canadian mill prices:						
Blue denim, per lb...	46.8	37.6	37.2	39.5	40.3	39.1
Shirting, per lb.....	59.0	52.8	49.7	53.2	57.2	58.0
Flannelette, per lb..	60.3	52.2	50.1	50.0	51.6	52.5
Cotton blankets, per lb.....	51.9	48.3	46.1	47.1	50.2	50.4
Dress Ginghams, per lb.....	101.2	95.9	92.9	97.5	95.9	95.9

These prices show reductions from those prevailing in 1930, for each succeeding year, as follows:

	1931	1932	1933	1934	Feb. 1935
RAW MATERIAL:					
Raw Cotton.....	4.8	6.3	4.2	1.4	1.0
FINISHED PRODUCTS					
Blue Denim, per lb.....	9.2	9.6	7.3	6.5	7.7
Sheeting, per lb.....	6.2	9.3	5.8	1.8	1.0
Flannelette, per lb.....	8.1	10.2	10.3	8.7	7.8
Cotton blankets, per lb.....	3.6	5.8	4.8	1.7	1.5
Dress Gingham, per lb.....	5.3	8.3	3.7	5.3	5.3

Thus, while in February 1935 raw cotton prices were 1.0¢ per lb. below the 1930 average, fabric prices ranged from 1.0¢ to 7.8¢ per pound lower.

Reference 5.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

In fiscal year 1935 Canada's purchases from Great Britain were $111,682,490. of which $36,537,696. were textiles. Twenty-eight percent of the textiles, or nine percent of all imports were cotton goods, valued at $10,246,727. Eleven percent of all manufactured imports from Great Britain were products competing with the Canadian cotton industry(1).

Cotton Piece Goods

In 1934 and 1935 the United Kingdom sold more cotton piece goods in Canada than in any year since the Great War (2), and increased its shipments over those in 1932 by over 120%. The recent trend of United Kingdom exports to Canada has been:

	million sq.yds.
1930.....	32.4
1931.....	27.8
1932.....	27.2
1933.....	46.7
1934.....	63.8
1935.....	59.9

Such an increase in amount of exports to Canada has naturally been attended by increases in the proportion of total Canadian imports. Great Britain's share of the total piece goods imports in recent years has been (3):

1930.....	34%
1931.....	38%
1932.....	46%
1933.....	68%
1934.....	81%
1935.....	79%

This expansion of sales to Canada has occurred at a time when Great Britain's total sales of cotton piece goods to all countries have been steadily contracting (4). Total exports decreased by 248 million square yards from 1932 to 1935, and while sales to Empire countries only, remained practically the same in total, Canada's proportion of total Empire purchases more than doubled from 1932 to 1935. In fact, of all the signatories to the Ottawa Agreements of 1932 only South Africa and Canada have been of substantial benefit to the United Kingdom cotton industry in increasing purchases.

(1) See statement 5b attached.
(2) See statement 5c attached.
(3) See statement 5d attached
(4) See statement 5e attached.

There are three Empire countries which have cotton industries of importance, namely Great Britain, India and Canada. The lowest tariffs which operate in each of these countries against their principal foreign competitors are as follows:

	Grey	Bleached	Coloured	Cut Pile
Great Britain	20%	20%	20%	20% on c.i.f. value
India:				
Preferential	25%	25%	25%	25%
General	50%	50%	50%	50%
Canada:				
Preferential	15%	18%	20¼%	15%
General	20%	22½%	27½%	27½% on f.o.b.value
	3½¢	3½¢	3½¢	3½¢

Share of Canadian Market. It is difficult to express the share of the Canadian market held by Canadian and United Kingdom mills in the same yardage terms as used above. The Tariff Board reports (1) that, by weight, the shares held in 1934 were:

Canada..... 83.2%
Great Britain... 11.5%

but it also points out that the average weight per yard of Canadian productions appears to have been considerably greater than the average weight of imports from Great Britain; so that in yardage Canadian mills would hold a substantially smaller, and British mills a substantially greater, proportion of the total market than indicated by the above poundage figures. A careful trade estimate of the division of the total Canadian cotton cloth market in 1934 (2), on a yardage basis, was:

Canada..... 73.8%
Great Britain... 22.7%
Other Countries. 3.5%

Special Items. It should be noted that fine cottons, made of yarns of 100's count or finer, were made duty-free from Great Britain in 1932, thereby reserving for British mills the whole market for these cloths, and resulting in sales to the value of $423,951.(3) in 1935. In addition, the duties on cotton pile fabrics were drastically reduced in 1932 to 15%, thereby leaving the market for cotton velveteens and corduroys to English mills, and making Canadian competition on cotton velours very difficult.

(1) See statement 5f attached.
(2) See statement 5g attached.
(3) From Trade of Canada.

Cotton Yarns.

In 1935 Great Britain sold considerably more cotton yarn in Canada than in any previous year in the history of the cotton industry (1). From 1932 to 1935 exports to Canada increased over 120% and now amount to over 4½ million pounds. Recent export figures to Canada are:

	million pounds.
1930...	1.5
1931...	1.6
1932...	2.0
1933...	3.0
1934...	4.1
1935...	4.5

and the increasing share of imports held by British mills is shown to be (2):

1930...	35%
1931...	37%
1932...	50%
1933...	67%
1934...	93%
1935...	92%

so that cotton yarn imports into Canada are now largely confined to British mills.

While Great Britain's cotton yarn exports were almost the same in 1932 and 1935, Canada's share of the total has more than doubled (3).

Share of Canadian Market. In its report on Reference 83, the Tariff Board states that "the share of the market for yarn spun and sold in Canada as such enjoyed by Canadian producers was 81.6% and the share supplied by the United Kingdom was 17.1% in 1934.

Special Items. Yarns of counts of 40's and finer for almost all purposes, including the manufacture of thread and mercerised yarn, are now free of duty from Great Britain, thus making competition by Canadian mills in fine yarns very difficult. Fine two-ply gassed weaving yarns of 80's or finer are also duty free.

(1) See statement 5c attached.
(2) See statement 5h attached.
(3) See statement 5i attached.

Reference 5.

Statement 5d.

CANADIAN IMPORT MARKET FOR COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Million Square Yards

Calendar Year	Great Britain (1)	United States (2)	Other (3)	Total	Great Britain's share of total import market %
1929	38.1	75.6	4.0	117.8	32.34
1930	32.4	58.3	3.6	94.4	34.32
1931	27.9	37.1	8.1	73.1	38.17
1932	27.3	26.7	4.9	58.9	46.35
1933	46.7	17.1	4.6	68.4	68.27
1934	63.8	12.3	2.7	78.8	81.02
1935	59.9	12.3	3.8	76.0	78.79

(1) From Trade & Navigation of United Kingdom.
(2) From Foreign Trade of United States.
(3) Estimated.

Reference 5.

Statement 5e.

BRITISH EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS.

In Million Square Yards.

Calendar Year	Total	Total to Foreign Countries	Total to British Countries	Canada	Irish Free State	South Africa	Southern Rhodesia	India	Australia	New Zealand
1929	3,671.6	1,597.2	2,074.4	38.1	27.2	66.9	3.6	1,374.2	169.9	33.6
1930	2,406.7	1,095.4	1,311.3	32.4	25.8	52.6	3.6	778.1	129.3	29.9
1931	1,716.3	853.2	863.1	27.8	25.7	50.8	3.6	389.9	122.0	27.5
1932	2,197.5	939.7	1,257.8	27.2	28.0	46.7	4.7	598.9	166.5	40.6
1933	2,031.2	938.9	1,092.3	46.7	34.0	113.3	7.2	485.7	145.7	36.9
1934	1,993.5	825.6	1,167.9	63.8	40.8	121.1	8.2	582.8	141.6	36.2
1935	1,949.1	706.5	1,242.6	59.9	43.7	118.1	11.6	543.1	118.3	36.4

From: Trade & Navigation of the United Kingdom.

Reference 5.

Statement 5f.

APPARENT CANADIAN CONSUMPTION - COTTON FABRICS.

Calendar Year 1934.

SUPPLIED BY:

Pounds	Canada		United Kingdom		Other Countries		Total
Grey Cloth	39,811,274	87.9%	2,740,641	6.1%	2,717,755	6.0%	45,269,670
Bleached	7,959,171	78.1	1,725,793	16.9	510,622	5.0	10,195,586
Printed	9,998,483	80.8	1,916,099	15.5	458,471	3.7	12,373,053
Piece-dyed	8,022,134	65.8	3,092,401	25.4	1,078,630	8.8	12,193,165
Yarn-dyed	12,598,447	94.0	602,447	4.5	200,969	1.5	13,401,863
	78,389,509	83.2	10,077,381		4,966,447		93,433,337
100's Count Fabrics			188,488		1,475		
Pile Fabrics			518,802		46,418		
			10,784,671	11.5	5,014,340	5.3	

From: Tariff Board Report on Ref.83, pages 51-52.

NOTE: Canadian exports of Canadian or imported fabrics have not been deducted from these consumption figures.

Reference 5.

Statement 5g.

APPARENT TOTAL CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION.

(Analysed by Tariff Items)

Calendar Year 1934

1. We have attempted to arrive at the apparent total consumption in Canada of all manufactures of cotton for 1934. The figures are derived as follows:

(a) Canadian products figures, from a survey made by the Cotton Institute of Canada;

(b) Canadian imports, from Trade of Canada;

(c) Canadian exports, from Trade of Canada, and careful estimates of the cotton exported as a part of, or covering, other products.

2. The apparent Canadian consumption is taken to be:

(a) Canadian products: The weight of cotton yarn and fabrics sold, in the form in which they finally left the hands of the cotton industry; which would be the gross weight of yarn and fabrics sold, less the weight of yarn subsequently appearing in the fabrics weight, and less the weight of fabrics purchased for conversion and duplicated in the fabrics sales total.

Plus:

(b) Imports: The gross weight of cotton yarns, fabrics and articles of cotton imported, less the weight of imported yarn appearing in Canadian fabrics sales.

3. APPARENT COTTON YARN MARKET:

TABLE 1.
(in millions pounds)

	Gross Market			Less Dupli-cation	Nett Market
	Referred Items	Other Items	Total		
	522 & 522a	522b, 522c 522d, 522e 522f, 793 797			
Canadian products	20.560	4.502	25.062	2.900	22.162
Imports -					
Great Britain	.454	3.979	4.433	.230	4.203
Other Countries	.045	.298	.343		.343
	21.059	8.779	29.838	3.130	26.708

This table of the apparent cotton yarn market is derived from confidential Tables 3 and 6 attached. It should be noted in Table 3 that there are some classes of products which have in effect been reserved for English spinners. All yarns of counts over 40's are to a great extent supplied by imports from Great Britain. As recently as January, 1934, a tariff on yarns over 40's for mercerizing was imposed under intermediate and general

tariffs which has practically confined this import of over a million pounds a year to Great Britain. The policy of allowing the cotton thread market to be retained in British hands for many years, is reflected by the fact that thread, and yarns for thread, imports were over five times as great as Canadian-spun thread production in 1934.

4. APPARENT COTTON CLOTH MARKET:

TABLE 2.
(in million pounds)

	Gross Markets				Less Dupli-cation	Less Can. Exp-orts	Less re-exports	Nett Re-tained Mar-ket
	Referred Items 523,523a 523b, 523e.	Other Piece Goods Items 523c, 523h, 523i.	Other items 523(bags) 529,532 & (cotton only) 553 & 568	Total				
Canadian products	80.153		7.658	87.812	1.507	8.201		78.104
Imports - Great Britain	10.596	.194	2.898	13.687				13.687
Other Countries	5.014	.004	.923	5.941			1.901	4.040

This apparent cotton cloth market is derived from confidential Tables 4, 5 and 6 attached.

The translation of these nett retained weights of cotton cloth into square yardage figures is made on the following bases:

Canadian production - 3.21 square yards per pound (survey: Cotton Institute)
British imports - 5.62 square yards per pound (from H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner)
Other Countries - 2.95 square yards per pound (from equivalent weight of U.S. square yards exports)

TABLE 2A.
Nett Retained Cloth Market in Equivalent Square Yards.

Canadian Products	250,071.000
Imports - Great Britain	76,921,000
Imports - Other Countries	11,918,000
	338,910,000

On the basis of this table the total cloth market was divided in 1934 as follows:

Canada	73.8%
Great Britain	22.7%
Other Countries	3.5%

In view of the spread between the general and preferential tariff rates it might have been expected that Great Britain would have excluded even this 3.5% obtained by other countries during 1934, That this has not occurred indicates the operation of factors other than tariff or cost, which affect the direction of trade. One of these factors is, of course, the existence of a free market in Canada for re-exported industrial cloths.

Reference 5.

Statement 5h:

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN INTO CANADA.

(in million lbs.)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
From Great Britain	1.71	1.64	2.25	3.29	4.43	4.77
Total imports	4.85	4.49	4.51	4.89	4.78	5.17
Great Britain's share	35.0%	36.6%	49.7%	67.3%	92.8%	92.3%

Source: Trade of Canada

1930 - pages 111, 112.
1932 - pages 217, 218, 385.
1934 - pages 235, 236.
1935 - pages 244, 245.

Statement 5i:

BRITISH EXPORTS OF COTTON YARNS

(000 lbs.)

Calendar Year	Total	Total to Foreign Countries	Total to British Countries	to Canada
1929	166,637.3			1,666.1
1930	136,987.5			1,505.9
1931	133,516.1			1,573.8
1932	141,463.1	108,324.0	33,139.1	2,048.4
1933	135,111.4	109,014.5	26,096.9	3,034.8
1934	130,425.7	103,097.8	27,327.9	4,097.1
1935	141,712.4	109,749.5	31,962.9	4,545.8

From: Trade & Navigation Accounts of the United Kingdom.

Reference 6.

CANADIAN COTTON TARIFF SCHEDULE.

There are at present 36 items in the Canadian customs tariffs under which cotton and cotton products are imported into Canada (1). Of these items one-half, or 18 items, are free under the British Preferential Tariff, 5 are to a great extent nominal and non-protective in their effect, and only 13 items have duties which may be considered as a protection for the Canadian cotton industry. 6 of the duty free items have become effective since the Imperial Economic Conference in 1932.

The present cotton tariff items are to a great extent the result of exceptionally thorough studies made by the Tariff Boards, both in 1935 and in 1927, and the results of these examinations as reflected in succeeding budgets have been as follows:-

HISTORY OF COTTON TARIFFS.

Cotton Piece Goods.

The Canadian cotton industry has been thoroughly reviewed twice in eight years by Tariff Boards set up by the Canadian government.

In 1927 the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation made a thorough examination of the tariff needs of the industry both as against Great Britain and other countries, and, as a result of that enquiry, new cotton tariff rates were made effective on February 17th, 1928, which reduced some of the British Preferential, Intermediate and General rates which had been in effect since 1922. The result of these new tariff rates was reflected in the cents per pound of duty collected under the British Preferential Tariff on cotton piece goods in the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1929, which were (2):

Grey Cloth	Bleached Cloth	Coloured Cloth
7.20	12.03	16.78

(1) See statement 6a attached.
(2) See statement 6d attached.

In September, 1930, cotton tariff schedules were increased. At the same time the values of cotton goods were falling so rapidly, due chiefly to lower raw cotton prices, that in March, 1932, when the first complete fiscal year since the increase of duties had been completed, the effect of ad valorem rates had been greatly decreased and the cents per pound of duty collected during that year under the British Preferential Tariff was only (1):

Grey Cloth	Bleached Cloth	Coloured Cloth
8.62	12.92	15.23

In other words, the increase of tariff rates had resulted in only slight changes in the amount of duty collected per pound.

In October, 1932, the British Preferential specific duties on cotton piece goods were reduced from 3¢ to 2¢ per pound, and the full extent of the reduction in duty collected appears for the first time in the figures for the fiscal year ended March, 1934, in which the average cents per pound of British Preferential duty is shown as(1):

Grey Cloth	Bleached Cloth	Coloured Cloth
6.83	10.46	13.04

The corresponding figures for the fiscal year ended March, 1935, were(1);

Grey Cloth	Bleached Cloth	Coloured Cloth
6.67	10.80	14.27

On May 2nd, 1936, the British Preferential cotton tariff rates were again reduced as a result of an extensive study of the Canadian and British cotton industries by the Canadian Tariff Board under the terms of the Canada-United Kingdom Trade Agreement of 1932. This inquiry, which continued for more than one year, has resulted in recommendations by the Tariff Board that the British Preferential tariff rates on cotton piece goods should be (2):

Grey Cloth	Bleached Cloth	Coloured Cloth
15% nett	18% nett	20¼% nett.

A careful estimate of the probable duty in cents per pound to be collected during the ensuing year 1936 on British cotton piece goods shows as follows (1):

Grey Cloth	Bleached Cloth	Coloured Cloth
4.44	8.69	10.87

(1) See statement 6d attached
(2) See statement 6b attached.

SUMMARY

The course of British Preferential tariff rates on cotton piece goods over the period 1928 - 1936 may be summarized as follows:

	NETT TARIFF RATES (1)			DUTY (2) (in cents per pound)		
	Grey	Bleached	Coloured	Grey	Bleached	Coloured
1928	12½%	15%	20%	7.20	12.03	16.78
1931	15¾%	18%	20¼%	8.62	12.92	15.23
	2.7¢	2.7¢	2.7¢			
1933	15¾%	18%	20¼%	6.83	10.46	13.04
	1.8¢	1.8¢	1.8¢			
1936	15%	18%	20¼%	4.44	8.69	10.87

This is a statement of the duties collected in terms of the cents per pound received, which is the only accurate measure of the actual protective effect of the duties for Canadian industry as against the United Kingdom cotton industry, since the difference in costs of production between the United Kingdom and Canada, which the Canadian tariffs are designed to equalize is a relatively fixed amount per pound or per yard of production, and not in terms of a sales value which includes an entirely inconstant value of raw material.

At the same time the tariff rates expressed as a percentage of the value of imports are of interest, and are reported by the Tariff Board as follows:

Tariff Board Report on
Reference 83, Page 44.

AVERAGE AD VALOREM EQUIVALENT OF COMPOUND DUTIES ON COTTON FABRICS

Based on Invoice Values and Duty Collected in Each Year as Reported in Trade of Canada

Fiscal years	Item 523 Grey Cotton	Item 523a Bleached Cotton	Printed	Item 523b Piece Dyed	Yarn Dyed
1929	12.5	15.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
1930	12.5	15.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
1931	14.4	16.7	20.2	19.8	18.7
1932	22.9	22.8	24.5	24.8	23.9
1933	21.5	22.3	23.8	24.3	24.1
1934	21.4	21.7	23.3	23.7	23.4
1935	21.6	21.6	23.4	23.7	23.6
from May 1936	15.0	18.0	20.25	20.25	20.25

(1) See statement 6b attached
(2) See statement 6d attached.

COTTON YARNS

The same Tariff Board examinations which covered the cotton cloth items covered the cotton yarn tariffs in whole or in part, and the present cotton yarn duties reflect the results of those inquiries (1).

Due to the fact that a large proportion of cotton yarn imports from the United Kingdom enters under items which have only a nominal duty, or are entirely free of duty, (68% by weight were free of duty, and a further 10% entered under a nominal duty in the fiscal year 1935) (2) the average duty on cotton yarn imports has always been very low. The trend of duties, as shown by the average duty collected on all imports under the British Preferential Tariff in the four significant years, was(2):

1929	4.5%
1932	5.7%
1934	3.9%
1935	3.0%

On the other hand, the average duties collected on dutiable yarn have also been moderate, although due to shifting imports between dutiable and duty-free items the averages are not greatly significant. The duties on yarns entered under dutiable items, only, have been as follows (2):

1929	9.7%
1932	10.5%
1934	10.9%
1935	12.1%

(1) See statement 6e attached
(2) See statement 6f attached.

Reference 6.

Statement 6a.

COTTON TARIFF ITEMS

Raw Materials & Semi-manufactures	Yarn	Fabric	Lace & Embroidery	Apparel & Articles
520[x]	522	523	529	532
520a[x]	522a	523a	529a (n)	533
520b	522b	523b	530 (n)	534[x]
520c[x]	522c	523c[x]		810[x]
521	522d[x]	523d[x]		
794[x]	522e (n)	523e		
	522f[x]	523f[x]		
	793[x]	523g[x]		
	797[x]	523h[x]		
		523i (n)		
		524[x]		
		525[x]		
		528[x]		
		531 (n)		

(n) Largely a nominal tariff only.

	Free	Dutiable	Total
Raw Materials & Semi-manufactures	4	2	6
Yarns	4	5	9
Fabrics	8	6	14
Lace & Embroidery	-	3	3
Apparel & Articles	2	2	4
Totals	18	18	36

[x]Free under British Preferential.

Reference 6.

Statement 6b.

BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

WOVEN COTTON PIECE GOODS

Item -	523	523a	523b	523e
Period	Grey Cloth	Bleached Cloth	Coloured Cloth (printed, piece-dyed & yarn-dyed)	Cut Pile Fabrics
Feb. 17/28 to Sept. 17/30	12½%	15%	20%	17½%
Sept. 17/30 to Oct. 13/32	17½% 3¢	20% 3¢	22½% 3¢	22½% 3¢
Oct. 13/32 to May 2/36	17½% 2¢	20% 2¢	22½% 2¢	15%
May 2/36	15%	20%	22½%	15%

SPECIAL ITEMS

523d	Corset Cloth	12½%	Feb.17/28 to Sept.17/30
523c	Cloth of 100's Yarn	Free	Oct. 13/32 to date
523d	Billiard cloth	Free	Mar. 22/33 to date
523f	Cloth for typewriter ribbon	10%	Feb. 17/28 to date
523g	Cloth for card clothing	Free	Mar. 2/29 to date
523h	Egyptian cotton sailcloth	Free	Apr. 18/34 to date
523i	Cut pile filter cloth	10%	Apr. 18/34 to date
524	Seamless duck for hose	Free	Oct. 13/32 to date
525	Cloth for protecting uncured rubber sheeting	Free	Mar. 22/33 to date

NOTE: Less 10%, if total duty exceeds 15% ad valorem, when imported direct to a Canadian port.

Statement 6c:

AVERAGE OF MIDDLING COTTON SPOT PRICES

AT NEW YORK.

Season	¢ per lb.
1929-30	16.60
1930-31	10.38
1931-32	6.34
1932-33	7.37
1933-34	11.09
1934-35	12.44

From: New York Cotton Exchange Service.

Reference 6.

Statement 6d:

PROTECTION UNDER BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

ON COTTON PIECE GOODS

In Cents per Pound.

Fiscal Years Ending Mar. 31	(523) Grey	(523a) Bleached	(523b) Coloured
1929	7.20	12.03	16.78
1932	8.62	12.92	15.23
1934	6.83	10.46	13.04
1935	6.67	10.80	14.27
Estimate Calendar Year			
1936	4.44	8.69	10.87

IMPORTS AND DUTIES UNDER BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

Fiscal Year 1929 - from Trade of Canada

		Yards Imported	Yds. Per Lb. of equivalent British calendar year exports (from Table below)	Pounds Imported.	Duty Collected $	Duty in ¢ per lb.
Grey Cloth		8,655,590	5.64	1,534,679	110,471	7.20
Bleached	384,976					
	872,786					
	84,532					
	115,490					
	6,648,567	8,106,351	5.08	1,595,738	191,959	12.03
Printed		8,296,415	4.67	1,776,534	298,555	16.81
Piece-dyed		12,601,580	4.62	2,727,614	457,427	16.77
Yarn-dyed		3,991,413	4.54	879,166	147,229	16.75
All Colored				5,383,314	903,211	16.78

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Calendar Year 1928 - United Kingdom Exports to Canada from Trade & Navigation Accounts of the United Kingdom

	Lineal Yards Exported	Cwts. Exported	Pounds Exported.	Yards Per Pound
Grey Cotton	7,965,700	12,618	1,413,216	5.64
Bleached	12,548,300	22,064	2,471,168	5.08
Printed	7,358,600	14,061	1,574,832	4.67
Piece-dyed	11,234,500	29,407	3,293,584	3.41
Yarn-dyed	4,974,100	9,786	1,096,032	4.54

- -

Printed	7,358,600	1,574,832	
Yarn Dyed	4,974,100	1,096,032	
	12,332,700	2,670,864	4.62

Reference 6.

Statement 6d.

Notes - Fiscal Year 1929.

Canadian imports in 1929 were not recorded in pounds, but in lineal yards. The pounds imported from Great Britain can, however, be very closely calculated by taking the weight of the various classifications in yards per pound from the records of United Kingdom exports to Canada for the equivalent period (calendar year 1928) and converting the recorded Canadian yardage import figures into pounds on this basis.

There is one classification where British export figures and Canadian import figures are not comparable. Pile fabrics are included in British export figures of piece-dyed fabrics, but not included in Canadian piece-dyed imports, being separately classified. Therefore, the average yards per pound of British piece-dyed exports is not applicable to Canadian import figures, and the figures of 4.62 yards per pound is used as being closest to the average weight of British piece-dyed exports, not including pile fabrics. This figure of 4.62 is the average yards per pound of the printed and yarn-dyed exports taken together, and its use gives results consistent with those obtained in the other classifications.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES UNDER BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

Fiscal Year 1932 - from Trade of Canada.

	Pounds	Imported	Duty Collected		Duty in ¢ per lb.
		910,123		$ 78,492	8.62
Bleached	154,559		17,083		
	10,523		1,014		
	4,089		829		
	979,732	1,148,903	129,569	148,495	12.92
Printed		1,649,207		255,900	15.52
Piece-dyed		1,928,211		284,331	14.75
Yarn-dyed		196,794		34,581	17.57
All Coloured		3,774,212		574,812	15.23

Fiscal Year 1934 - from Trade of Canada.

	Pounds	Imported	Duty Collected		Duty in ¢ per lb.
Grey Cloth		2,620,765		$ 178,971	6.83
Bleached	212,511		18,765		
	2,370		219		
	18,599		2,412		
	1,424,665	1,658,145	152,113	173,509	10.46
Printed		1,799,473		249,257	13.85
Piece-dyed		2,706,870		337,524	12.47
Yarn-dyed		444,970		59,090	13,28
All Coloured		4,951,313		645,871	13,04

Reference 6.

Statement 6d.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES UNDER BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

Fiscal Year 1935 - from Trade of Canada

	Pounds Imported		Duty Collected		Duty in ¢ per lb.
Grey Cloth		2,912,552		$ 194,217	6.67
Bleached	353,411		32,616		
	4,894		451		
	50,601		5,917		
	1,350,684	1,759,590	150,967	189,951	10.80
Printed		1,030,149		269,367	13.27
Piece-dyed		3,098,756		387,744	12.51
Yarn-dyed		666,661		84,294	12.64
All Coloured		5,795,566		741,405	14.27

ESTIMATE OF PROTECTION ON COTTON PIECE GOODS UNDER BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF DURING 1936.

In Cents per Pound

(Based on weights and values imported during calendar year 1935, and customs duties effective May 2, 1936.)

	1935 Imports (from Trade of Canada)		1936 Duty		Estimated Duty
	Lbs.	$.	%	$.	Cents per pound
Grey Cloth	3,174,487	939,192	15	140,879	4.44
Bleached	462,214	196,242			
	7,092	2,651			
	80,868	40,170			
	1,313,524	660,520			
	1,863,698	899,583	18	161,925	8.69
Printed	2,180,538	1,202,669	20¼	243,540	11.17
Piece-dyed	3,280,761	1,731,450	20¼	350,619	10.69
Yarn-dyed	756,976	405,261	20¼	82,065	10.84
All Coloured	6,218,275	3,339,380	20¼	676,224	10.87

Reference 6.

Statement 6e.

BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

COTTON YARNS.

	(522) Singles, Coarser than Forties	(522d,522f) Singles Finer than Forties	(522c) Ply Yarns Thread & Twine	(522e, 422b) Yarn for Thread -40's	(797) Yarn for Thread 40's and finer
Feb. 17/28 to Sept.17/30	up to 20's - - 10% 21's to 40's - 12½%	Free	15%	7½%	7½%
Sept.17/32 to Oct. 13/32	12½% 3¢	Free	15% 3¢	7½%	Free
Oct. 13/32 to May 2/36	12½% 2¢	Free	15% 2¢	7½%	Free
May 2/36	12½%	Free	15%	7½%	Free

Special Items.

522a	Singles yarn for knitting	- 12½% - Sept. 17/30 to date
793	Two-ply 80's and finer for weaving	- Free - Feb. 17/28 to date

Statement 6f:

COTTON YARN IMPORTS.

UNDER BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Fiscal Year	Pounds	Value $	Duty $	Duty %
		TOTAL		
1929	1,657,921	1,235,612	55,958	4.5
1932	1,470,473	715,930	40,853	5.7
1934	3,269,109	1,560,484	61,501	3.9
1935	4,684,736	2,258,952	68,832	3.05
		FREE		
1929	805,170	656,931		
1932	709,469	327,678		
1934	1,884,538	996,470		
1935	3,188,928	1,689,871		
		DUTIABLE		
1929	852,751	578,681	55,958	9.7
1932	761,004	388,252	40,853	10.5
1934	1,384,571	564,014	61,501	10.9
1935	1,495,808	569,081	68,832	12.1

From: Trade of Canada.

Reference 7.

COTTON INDUSTRY SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The outstanding feature of the United Kingdom cotton industry in its effect on Canadian mills is the extreme depression of the British industry due to over-capacity. This is a condition which should not be described as permanent, but although it has been aggravated by the depression it was not caused by it, and shows no immediate signs of more than partial improvement. This condition is chiefly due to the great decline in Great Britain's sales of cotton goods in recent years (1), especially in the Far East (2), mainly due to the rapid expansion of the cotton industry of Japan, China and India (3).

Spindles in these countries which operate from 120 to 132 hours per week, are four times as numerous as in 1900. In the last decade Japan's piece goods exports increased 1,360 million yards and Great Britain's decreased 1,880 million yards (4). In 1935 Japan exported 761 million more yards of cloth than Great Britain.

The result of these developments has been so serious as to curtail the operations of the Lancashire cotton industry that in 1935 its spindleage worked only to an average capacity of 75%, and 12,000,000 out of its 48,000,000 spindles are considered as surplus spindles(5) which it is now proposed should be permanently retired from operation, under the terms of a "Surplus Spindles" Bill now before the British House of Commons. This measure, however, deals only with the spinning industry, and it is considered that other branches of the British industry are equally over-equipped with no steps as yet being taken to correct the situation.

As an illustration of the extent of the depression in the spinning section of the British cotton industry, it should be noted that in 1934, of the 171 companies listed on the Oldham Stock Exchange, only 35 were in a position to make any dividend payments, and that the dividends so paid amounted to less than 4/10 of 1% of the capital of the 171 companies (6).

Note. - It should be noted that in comparison with other countries Canadian mills have proceeded very moderately in the addition of new spindles since 1914:

Cotton Spindles in Canada.

1900.....	550,000
1914.....	965,000
1925.....	1,319,000
1930.....	1,277,000
1934.....	1,187,000

(1) See statement 5e.
(2) See statement 7a attached.
(3) See statement 7b attached.
(4) See statement 7c attached.
(5) See statement 7d attached.
(6) See statement 7e attached.

The natural result of conditions in Lancashire has been to create a situation in which selling prices abroad bear little relation to actual cost of production. It is true that the exporter of cotton goods to Canada signs a certificate to the effect that a selling price is not less than cost plus a reasonable advance for selling and profit. But, in the industry as at present organized in Lancashire the cotton passes through the hands of spinning, doubling, weaving and finishing companies before being sold by an export merchant. If the spinner, doubler, weaver, and finisher all sold at a loss, but the merchant sold at a profit to himself, he could give the required certificate, although as a commercial fact the cloth was actually sold at less than it cost to manufacture in Great Britain.

Under such extraordinary conditions, ordinary reasoning, based on more or less normal conditions, is clearly inapplicable. The exporting countries are fighting to determine which of them will be forced to quit the field. The importing countries are forced to decided whether they will grant protection to domestic producers or will allow them to be crippled, not because they are inefficient, but because they cannot sell below cost for as long a period as can the exporting countries.

Possibly some independent certification of the fair market value of exported cottons, by Chambers of Commerce or similar bodies in Great Britain, would be welcomed by both the British and Canadian industries as a corrective of the situation.

Reference 7.

Statement 7a.

EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE FAR EAST.

(million square yards)

	Total to Far East	to India	to China	Rest of Far East.
1909-13 (average)	3,669.2	2,508.3	587.3	573.6
1924	2,210.4	1,641.9	292.6	275.9
1926	2,010.7	1,565.3	177.7	267.7
1928	2,007.8	1,541.8	186.5	279.5
1930	986.1	778.1	61.4	146.6
1931	566.5	389.9	80.8	95.8
1932	841.0	598.9	125.5	116.6
1933	607.2	485.6	52.4	69.2
1934	666.5	582.8	20.0	63.7
1935	633.7	543.1	14.2	76.3

From: Trade & Navigation of United Kingdom.

Statement 7b:

COTTON SPINDLES IN THE FAR EAST

	Total	India	Japan	China
1900	6,769,000	4,945,000	1,274,000	550,000
1914	10,250,000	6,500,000	2,750,000	1,000,000
1925	17,142,000	8,500,000	5,292,000	3,350,000
1930	19,808,000	8,907,000	7,072,000	3,829,000
1934	23,367,000	9,572,000	9,115,000	4,680,000

From: Commerce Year Book

Statement 7c:

TOTAL COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS

Million Square Yards

Year	Great Britain	Japan
1924	4,440	960
1925	4,436	1,213
1926	3,835	1,348
1927	4,117	1,395
1928	3,867	1,419
1929	3,672	1,791
1930	2,407	1,572
1931	1,716	1,414
1932	2,198	2,032
1933	2,031	2,090
1934	1,993	2,577
1935	1,949	2,710

From: Manchester Guardian, Jan. 17th, 1936.

Reference 7.

Statement 7d:

SURPLUS SPINDLES BILL.

Spinners' Statement.

(extract)

"During 1935 Lancashire's spindleage was working only to an average of about 75 per cent of its full capacity, 12,000,000 out of 48,000,000 mule equivalent spindles being redundant."

From: Manchester Guardian, Feb. 4th, 1936.

Statement 7e:

From: Cotton Year Book, 1935
page 34.

Mill Shares and Dividends in 1934.

There was an increase last year in the amount of money paid out by Lancashire spinning mills in dividends; profits in the aggregate were larger and the average dividend was at a slightly higher rate. In the tables which follow, the experiences of companies whose shares are quoted on the Oldham Stock Exchange are recorded. During the year, a number of firms have gone out of the list, there now being 171 companies against 187 in 1933 and 207 the year before that. The number paying dividends, however, has increased from 31 in 1933 to 35. The total called up capital of the 171 companies is £49,615,735 against the £51,351,836 of 187 companies the previous year. Dividends totalled £177,493 an average of £1,038 (0.3577 per cent.) per company, compared with £164,839 and an average of £873 (0.3418) in 1933.

Dividends Compared.

Total dividend payments and percentages to total paid-up share capital year since 1920:-

Year	Number of Companies	Total Disbursements	%
1920	250	£ 5,550,920	19.7
1921	293	1,806,087	4.3
1922	301	1,232,885	2.7
1923	310	824,036	1.6
1924	315	885,625	1.7
1925	312	1,866,962	4.0
1926	312	1,346,044	2.7
1927	310	901,897	1.6
1928	306	823,003	1.4
1929	285	623,700	1.3
1930	240	412,658	0.665
1931	211	217,302	0.3893
1932	207	180,778	0,3418
1933	187	164,839	0.3209
1934	171	177,493	0.3577

Reference 8.

CANADIAN COTTON MARKET.

A substantial portion of the Canadian cotton market is on a free trade basis because of the operation of drawback regulations which allow a 99% drawback of the duty paid on any imported goods which are subsequently re-exported in the same or other forms.

During the period from 1925 to 1930 there developed a very considerable export trade from Canada in articles containing cotton goods, such as flour and sugar in cotton bags, canvas shoes, tires, automobiles, etc., and to some extent in certain cotton products as such (1). All of the cotton yarn or cloth required for the manufacture of export articles can be imported into Canada practically free of duty from any country, but owing to the proximity of the United States, and the low prices at which the cloths can be produced in volume in Southern mills, the bulk of them was imported from the United States.

It will be found that the industrial cloth exports from the United States to Canada have been relatively well maintained as compared to total United States cloth exports to Canada (2). They formed about 26% of United States exports to Canada in 1929 and had risen to about 41½% in 1935; and, whereas total United States exports to Canada in 1935 fell to only 16% of the 1929 level, the industrial cloths fell to 26% of 1929 volume. This drop in United States industrial cloths corresponds in a general way with the drop in exports of Canadian-made articles in which they would be contained.

For the year 1934 a careful estimate has been made of the amount of imported cottons, chiefly from the United States, re-exported from Canada in manufactured articles. The estimate is 1,901,000 pounds (3).

(1) See statement 8a attached.
(2) See statement 8b attached.
(3) See statement 8c attached.

Reference 8.

Statement 8a:

CANADIAN EXPORTS - COTTONS AND CONTAINING COTTONS.

Calendar Years.

		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Milled Products	Cwts.	3,580,600	3,225,405	2,871,984	2,497,970	3,389,715	2,876,741	4,083,623
	Brls.	9,588,169	7,523,164	5,715,263	5,163,281	5,610,658	5,097,068	4,920,479
Sugar	Cwts.	285,310	218,150	149,384	90,483	179,944	106,873	38,073
Canvas Footwear	Prs.	9,289,896	6,168,128	3,391,664	1,099,453	1,410,648	3,010,726	2,489,226
Tires	No.	1,746,950	1,376,048	741,704	413,553	485,848	819,636	738,938
Automobiles	No.	64,863	28,841	9,282	9,800	15,828	31,274	47,592
Binders	No.	14,348	8,864	1,711	720	822	1,681	3,580
Cotton Duck	Yds.	502,250	392,490	301,328	437,930	290,014	402,059	390,354
Cotton fabrics, other	Yds.	376,275	715,960	628,768	2,101,944[x]	1,536,500[x]	2,820,517[x]	2,563,773[x]
Cotton clothing, etc.	$.	492,512	490,537	351,164	315,593	425,957	580,800	577,168

From: Trade of Canada.

[x]Chiefly tire fabrics sold to an Australian subsidiary of a Canadian company.

Reference 8.

Statement 8b:

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON GOODS TO CANADA.

In Square Yards - Calendar Years.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1935 % of 1929
					INDUSTRIAL CLOTHS.					
Cord Tire Fabric	1,375,434	1,197,256	2,644,802	718,530	54,901	39,651	947	174,477	18,020	
Other " "	1,036,790	840,272	657,118	244,157	110,368	277,440	105,733	55,384	134,750	
	2,412,124	2,037,528	3,301,920	962,687	165,269	317,091	106,680	229,861	152,770	
Osnaburgs	No detail	8,973,900	8,344,459	6,706,271	5,424,490	4,212,276	4,319,195	2,390,968	1,766,242	
Grey Sheetings 40" and under	" "	4,763,477	7,973,134	5,795,972	4,027,820	3,241,607	3,441,639	2,855,382	3,171,060	
		15,774,905	19,619,513	13,464,930	9,617,579	7,770,974	7,867,514	5,476,211	5,090,072	25.9%
					TOTAL CLOTH.					
	63,687,258	67,986,567	72,756,656	56,113,244	36,710,499	26,677,977	17,156,888	12,621,658	12,294,212	16.9%

From: Foreign Commerce & Navigation of U.S.A.

Reference 8.

Statement 8c:

CANADIAN EXPORTS.

Cotton, and Products Containing Cottons.

CALENDAR YEAR 1934

		Chief Source of Cotton Content	Estimated Weight of Cotton lbs.
Milled products	2,876,741 cwts.		
and	5,097,068 brls.	Imported	1,855,000
Sugar	106,873 cwts.	Imported	20,000
Rubber-soled canvas shoes	3,010,726 prs.	Domestic	486,000
Tires	819,636 tires	Domestic	3,688,000
Cotton duck	402,059 yds.	Domestic	550,000
Cotton fabrics other	2,820,517 yds.	Domestic	2,800,000
Cotton clothing, etc.	$580,000.	Domestic	325,000
Automobiles-less than $500. -	24,019)		
$500 - $1,000. -	5,794)	Domestic	352,000
$1,000	1,461)		
Binders	1,681	Imported (Item 442)	26,000
			10,102,000 lbs.

Tire fabrics

Canadian products	8,201,000
Imported products	1,901,000
	10,102,000

Ot. 600

Sept. 24th, 1936.

CURRENT TRENDS OF U.K. COTTON EXPORTS.

TO CANADA

PIECE GOODS

	1936	1935	Change
	(thousand sq. Yds.)		%
4 Months, Jan. - Apr.	22,831	23,220	Decrease 2%
4 Months, May - Aug.	25,423	18,654	Increase36%
8 Months, Jan. - Aug.	48,254	41,874	Increase15%

YARN

	1936	1935	Change
	(thousand lbs.)		%
4 Months, Jan. - Apr.	1,600	1,587	Increase 1%
4 Months, May - Aug.	1,367	1,536	Decrease 11%
8 Months, Jan. - Aug.	2,967	3,123	Decrease 5%

Source: U.K. Trade Accounts

U.K. COTTON COMBINES OPERATING RESULTS - 1934*

	No.	Capital	Profit	
			£	%
Spinning	3	18,141,528	136,391	.75
Thread	2	24,207,694	2,851,903	11.78
Spinning & Weaving	3	22,087,670	200,972	.91
Finishing	5	25,295,509	221,682	.88

Spinning Combines - Combined Egyptian Mills Ltd.
Crosses & Winkworth Consolidated Mills Ltd.
Fine Cotton Spinners & Doublers Ass'n. Ltd.

Thread Combines - J. & P. Coats Ltd.
English Sewing Cotton Co. Ltd.

Spinning & Weaving Combines - Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust Ltd.
Joshua Hoyle & Sons Ltd.
Lancashire Cotton Corporation Ltd.

Finishing Combines - Bleachers Association Ltd.
Bradford Dyers Association Ltd.
British Cotton & Wool Dyers Association Ltd.
Calico Printers Association Ltd.
English Velvet & Cord Dyers Association Ltd.

*Source: Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review,
Issue of January, 1935.

U.K. COTTON COMBINED OPERATING RESULTS - 1954*

	No.	Capital	Profit	%
		£		
Spinning	3	18,141,328	136,801	.75
Thread	2	24,507,894	2,881,903	11.76
Spinning & Weaving	3	22,087,270	200,972	.91
Finishing	5	23,295,309	221,689	.95

Spinning Combines - Combined Egyptian Mills Ltd.
Crosses & Winkworth Consolidated Mills Ltd.
Fine Cotton Spinners & Doublers Ass'n. Ltd.

Thread Combines - J. & P. Coats Ltd.
English Sewing Cotton Co. Ltd.

Spinning & Weaving Combines - Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust Ltd.
Joshua Hoyle & Sons Ltd.
Lancashire Cotton Corporation Ltd.

Finishing Combines - Flowers Association Ltd.
Bradford Dyers Association Ltd.
British Cotton & Wool Dyers Association Ltd.
Calico Printers Association Ltd.
English Velvet & Cord Dyers Association Ltd.

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* Source: Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review, Issue of January, 1956.

MAJOR HALLAM - MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS FROM AND TO W.M.BERRY (PTI)

February 14th, 1935.

U.K. SPINNING COMPANIES OPERATING RESULTS*

	No.	Loss £	No.	Capital £ (/000)	Average Dividend %
1930	157	1,028,004	232	32,610	1.91
1931	134	1,035,473	201	28,657	1.46
1932	120	425,954	191	27,682	1.55
1933	119	389,446	178	25,483	1.50
1934	114	40,531	173	24,359	1.57

*Source: Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review
Issue of January, 1935.

Referencing etc

February 14th, 1953.

U.K. SPINNING COMPANIES OPERATING RESULTS*

	No.	Loss £	No.	Capital £ (000)	Average Dividend %
1930	157	1,088,004	232	38,610	1.01
1931	134	1,035,475	201	28,657	1.46
1932	120	455,954	191	27,682	1.55
1933	119	589,446	178	25,485	1.50
1934	114	40,831	173	24,359	1.57

*Source: Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review
Issue of January, 1955.

FILE: SUPERSILK HOSIERY CO. (SILK GEN.)

COPY.

July 25th, 1928.

Mr. W. S. Thompson,
Super Silk Hosiery Ltd.,
London, Ont.

Dear Mr. Thompson,-

While waiting an opportunity to call upon you in London and attempt to convince you that any information you supply this Association will not be used in any way which you would not approve, we would like to issue an interim report on the machinery installed and on order.

We are obtaining co-operation now in the general report excepting from yourselves and one other firm. I would therefore be much obliged if you could see your way clear to filling in the attached short report on machinery and returning it at your earliest convenience.

I understand that one of the Full Fashioned firms has cut prices, and that this was followed by another firm going one better - both cuts were made without any substantial reason. Unless this is stopped by concreted action, the position of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Men will shortly be that of some other textile group who are now fighting to get reasonable prices for their products, because through cutting in the past they are all making heavy losses.

Our experience has been that it is much easier to reduce prices below profitable level than it is to raise them again.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

FILE: SUPERSILK HOSIERY CO. (SILK GEN.)

SUPERSILK HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED
LETTERHEAD.

London, Sept. 21, 1929.

The Silk Association of Canada,
350 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen: ATTENTION MR. DOUGLAS HALLAM

cannot locate this letter. [illegible]

We are in receipt of your circular letter dated Sept.19th., apparently written by Mr. C. A. Reynolds.

The writer thinks probably that he will, although not a member of the association, attend the meeting to be held in Toronto next Friday. In any case, I expect to make a strong effort to get there.

With regard to co-operation in the industry, our experience in our mill has been this. It seems that nearly every mill in the trade, with few exceptions, are price-cutting, one of the big mills very noticeably. It seems to me that almost any mill today will take an order at any price, from the experience we have had.

Our own mill has been one that has been noticeably careful of the price. We have never cut prices but have held and maintained our prices, which are higher than any others quoted today by any mill in Canada for the same merchandise and yet we have been able to keep our mill going to full capacity and have been considerably behind at all times on our orders. It is very funny to the writer, under those conditions, why other mills find it necessary to do so much price-cutting to get business.

On many occasions it has been mentioned to us that the price of our service weight stock is from 75¢ to $1.00 a dozen higher than the price quoted by any other mills in Canada.

We have not, at any time, had to reduce our prices to meet this competition, nor have we done so.

Yours very truly,

SUPERSILK HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED,

Sgd. W. S. Thompson.
President.

WST:NC

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FILE: SUPERSILK HOSIERY CO. (SILK GEN.)

SUPERSILK HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED
LETTERHEAD.

London, Sept. 30, 1930.

Major Douglas Hallam,
c/o The Silk Association of Canada,
350 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Major:

This will acknowledge your favor of September 26th. I would be glad to talk over with you the matter of our joining the Silk Association of Canada; although frankly I cannot see that they are ever going to get any place at the present time.

Statistics regarding production, sales, etc., are to my way of thinking, not necessary at all, as each mill should be fully capable of governing the matter of not over-producing, and should produce merchandise in keeping with sales, which is a policy we have always followed. If a mill is not managed properly all the statistics in the world, I do not think, will improve their production as compared with their sales.

I would suggest that more time be spent on stopping price reductions which practically every mill is doing today from time to time, and to get together and have terms which would be strictly adhered to by all mills. The trouble is, apparently, the mills which are members of the Silk Association of Canada say one thing and do another. Instead of being united they are the reverse.

The writer attended one meeting only; it, I think, was the only meeting held over a period of six months and I certainly was not impressed with what took place.

Apparently some mills in this country today are gauging their price entirely by their ability to mark it. In other words, reducing prices to sell goods, which you will agree is a very bad state of affairs for mills and merchants alike.

I would however, be glad, when in Toronto sometime, to have the pleasure of meeting you again and talk this matter over with you. We would be glad to be members of the Association if we could see what benefit could be derived from it.

The reason we discontinued our membership was because we could not see any such benefit at that time.

Yours very truly,

SUPERSILK HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED.

Sgd. W. S. Thompson.

President.

WST:ML

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See page 2 re price fixing

FILE: TARIFF. MERCERIZED YARN: (COTTON).

BELDING-CORTICELLI LETTERHEAD

Montreal. December 17th, 1931.

Mr. D. Hallam,
Silk Association of Canada,
350 Bay Street,
TORONTO, ONT.,

Dear Sir;

Having just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Reading, I might say that conditions there are very much upset - Firstly - By the condition of the Exchange and the changing by small Countries from the Gold standard to the Silver standard. Secondly - They are also very much upset by the actions of England, and prospect of the English Market and her colonies being cut away from them entirely, because with the Exchange as it is, they cannot see, or nobody else can see how they can do business.

It has been my opinion since the starting of this Exchange against us that the United States would not be able to stand the "gaff", and it has been very clearly demonstrated to me that my conviction was pretty near right, and sooner or later there necessarily must be a change, either that the Exchange conditions improve, or as it has been put to me by American people, that the United States go on the Silver basis. This is very radical but they must do something.

During my visit, I interviewed the Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., in view of ascertaining if there was any possible way by which they could meet the present situation.

The conversation I had is too long to detail, but the suggestion I made warranted them to get their Banker, Treasurer and all their other officials to consider the matter. Their condition is rather precarious, because at the present time they are selling their yarns at cost. Naturally under these conditions they are not in a position to give any worth while concession - They did, however, offer long terms if that could help out, but that does not solve the problem.

I put the matter before them in this way - In my estimation, they are probably two mills sufficiently reliable in making the proper quality of goods in the United States that the Canadian Hosiery Manufacturers could deal with and they are

FILE: TARIFF, REPORTING VAGUE: (DOMESTIC).

BRIDGE-CONTROLLED LETTERHEAD

Montreal, December 17th, 1930.

Mr. D. Mullen,
Silk Association of Canada,
380 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Having just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Reading, I don't say that conditions there are very much worse - I really - by the condition of the Canadian and the Canadian by small countries from the Gold standard to the silver standard, economically - They are also very much upset by the actions of Germany and Japan of the English market and their colonies being now away from them entirely, leaving with the Japanese as it is, they cannot see, or nobody else can see how they can do business.

It has been my opinion since the starting of this Tariff Agitation in that the United States would not be able to stand the "gaff", and it has been very clearly demonstrated to us that my conviction has proved true. And sooner or later there necessarily must be a change, either that the existing conditions improve, or as it has been put to me by American people, that the United States go on the silver basis. This is very radical but they must do something.

During my visit, I interviewed the Asst Cotts Mfg., in view of ascertaining if there was any possible way by which they could meet the present situation.

The conversation I had is too long to detail, but the suggestion I made were led them to get their Senator, Vandenberg and all their other officials to consider the matter. Their conditions in regard presentations, because at the present time they are selling their yarns at cost. Naturally under these conditions they are not in a position to give any work while consideration - They did, however, offer Joe Lee a if that should help one, but that does not solve the problem.

I put the matter before them in this way - In my conversation, they are probably too selfishness not able to see the matter clearly or even in the United States yet. Because Western manufacturers really feel that they are

Mr. D. Hallam - Toronto, Ont.

the "Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., and Hampton Mfg. Co., that we must necessarily obtain from them a sufficient concession to meet the situation as compared with the quotations we are getting from England based on the Pound Sterling at $4.00 and taking the American Exchange at 16% on the coarser counts that we use in hosiery 50/60 2-ply there is a difference of about 10% Considering the Exchange to-day as it is, 23/24% it will probably make a difference of 15 to 20%.

I told the Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., that unless we could obtain some arrangement, I thought the best plan, and probably the plan we would adopt, would be an effort by which all the Hosiery Manufacturers would group together and make arrangements with a good English Manufacturer and make arrangement to carry stocks in Canada to supply this demand.

I might say that I consider it of prime importance in manufacturing hosiery to have the yarns used in the stockings from the same Merceriser and yarns mercerised under the same process - If we do not adhere to this plan, we will have a variation of colors in our stockings which is costly and very detrimental to the quality of the goods.

While in New York I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Laurence Mayer, of Julius Kayser & Co., to whom I explained what we had done at the last meeting, also explained as far as I knew that prices were being maintained. He expressed the opinion that we should have another meeting and see if we could not raise the price somewhat owing to the present condition of Exchange.

I have your letter in which you express the desire of our friend Mr. Weaver, along the same lines, which is welcomed news indeed.

Personally, I feel that we should have a meeting not too late in January - I think our Members' minds are now open to group action, and we should not overlook this opportunity, more especially with Mr. Weaver thinking as he does.

Do you not think that outside of the price question, that we could discuss the Cotton question at the next meeting. If you feel that it is worth bringing this point up before you advise the Members, I wish you would let me have your opinion first, so that in turn I can give you possibly more definite figures to work on.

Mr. D. Dallas - Toronto, Ont.

the "Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., and Hampton Mfg. Co., that we made successfully obtain from them a sufficient quantity to start the situation as to proceed with the quotations we are getting from Mr. Dixon later on the "Sound Starting" at 15-50 and taking the Jungles Bushings at 16\ on the greater quantity that we may in industry 50\ on 2-ply, where is a difference of about 10% considering the Kapnaces 2-ply as it is, 25\ as it will probably make a difference of 15 to 20%.

I told the Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., some months we could obtain some treatment, I thought the best place, and probably the place it would adopt, would be an art cut by which all the Canadian Manufacturers would group together and make arrangements with a good Canadian manufacturer and make arrangements to carry stocks in Canada to supply this demand.

I tell my say that I consider it of prime importance in manufacturing industry to have the yarns used in the stockings from the same hosiery and yarns purchased under the same process - If we do not adhere to this plan, we will have a variation of colors in our stockings which is costly and very detrimental to the quality of the goods.

While in New York I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Lawrence Meyer, of Julius Meyer & Co., to whom I explained what we had done at the last meeting, also explained as far as I know what prices were being quoted elsewhere. He agreed the situation that we might have another meeting, and he was in a position to give us a definite answer on the matter.

I have your letter in which you express the feeling of our friend Mr. Meyer, along the same lines, which is welcomed news I feel.

Personally, I feel that we should have a meeting not too late in January - I think our teachers might be now ready to train better, and we should not overlook the opportunity, more so seeing we have never thought as so far.

Do you not think that matters of the utmost importance, that we should discuss the design situation at the next meeting. I feel that we should be ready for the spring trade, this point is before you. Please the Toronto, I wish you would let me have your opinion first, so that in turn I can give you possibly more definite ideas to work on.

Mr. D. Hallam - Toronto, Ont.

After spending a few days in the United States, I am glad to get back to Canada - While we may have lots of trouble and not many Gold Dollars I think, even at that we are better off than our American friends that have so many Gold Dollars and do not know what to do with them.

Re party who has 3,000 dozen in process with 1,200 dozen pair of hose per week - If this party is only selling special goods it is too heavy a stock but if he is selling different lines and some under his own brand, I do not consider it too heavy.

I remain,

Yours truly,

Sgd. J. A. Bonneville.

JAB/m

FILE: TARIFF. MERCERIZED YARN (COTTON)

BELDING-CORTECILLI LIMITED

Montreal. December 18th, 1931.

Mr. D. Hallam,
The Silk Association of Canada,
350 Bay Street,
TORONTO, ONT.,

Dear Sir;

With further reference to the Cotton Yarn situation that I wrote you about yesterday - I have in my office presently, Mr. Cudlip, Representative of the W.J.Westaway Co., of Hamilton, Ontario, and also agent for the Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia, and Holland & Webb of England.

We have just had a discussion on the question of the possibility, should the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers come to an understanding and an agreement to buy Yarns collectively, if a stock could be carried in Canada. The W.J. Westaway & Co., in conjunction with Holland & Webb, would be willing to carry this stock only, there is an obstacle, that is, to bring this yarn in "Free" - A declaration has to be made that the yarn has to be used in their own factory, consequently, they would not be in a position to carry a stock.

As you are well versed in the handling of these problems, I was wondering and do you think there would be a possibility of arranging with the Customs, so that W.J.Westaway & Co., could import these counts of mercerised yarns 40 or finer - Naturally, what Westaway & Co., would import would be for the use of Manufacturers for the Manufacture in their own mills. I do not see in what way the Westaway Co., could infringe on the intention of the Law that is, that the goods are to be manufactured, they would not have a sale for these goods, in my estimation, to any person outside of Manufacturers and if necessary, I feel positive that they would agree and guarantee to the Government, that they would not sell these goods to others than Manufacturers using this product in their own mill.

Mr. D. Hallam, Toronto, Ont.,

I wish you would let me hear from you on this subject what you think can be done and what you can do as early as possible, so that I can get matters together so as to have action at our next meeting, if at all possible.

Yours truly,

Sgd. J. A. Bonneville,

B/m.

Tariff conference 1932
Broad Silks

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The Silk Association of Canada

DOUGLAS HALLAM, SEC'Y. 503-504 ATLAS BLDG., TORONTO 2

May 21st, 1932.

Confidential:

Sent to Broad Silk Section.

Dear Sir:

There seems to be an impression in the trade that silk mills are overproducing. The writer does not know if this is a fact or not.

Buyers sense overproduction and hold off buying for two reasons (a) fear they will buy wrong (b) pleasure in jockeying for lower prices.

Is there overproduction? If so, is there a cure? How about a shut down for an agreed period? Could anything be done about night shifts? Would you attend a meeting to discuss this matter?

The same situation some time ago faced the full fashioned hosiery industry. They comtemplated an all round shut down for a month. Before doing so other measures were adopted which cured the situation and no shut down was necessary.

Any opinion you express on this matter will be treated as confidential.

Yours faithfully,

Douglas Hallam

Secretary.

Cannot locate replies to this letter, if any.
EKW

FILE: BONNEVILLE-SMITH LIMITED (SILK GEN.)

COPY.

December 12th, 1932.

Mr. J. A. Bonneville,
441 Stuart Avenue,
Montreal, Que.

Belding Bartichelli

Dear Mr. Bonneville:

There is one thing I would like to know, in confidence, if you can see your way clear to telling me. I was informed that it was a practice of your old firm to sell their branded lines at a discount off your regular price list by shipping an additional number of dozens over the amount ordered free, or by not charging for so many dozen in a shipment. It was suggested to me that while minimum prices were charged to Reitman's on hose which were not trademarked, such bonuses were allowed on branded lines, and this enabled him to sell the unbranded lines at very low prices. I would just like to check up on this story.

I saw Mr. Thompson in Toronto on Saturday afternoon, and believe that everything is O.K. in that quarter. We are following up Mr. Mitchell immediately.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

(No reply to this letter, C.K.W.)
~~Pencil notation.~~

PRIMARY TEXTILES INSTITUTE FILES, TORONTO.

BROAD SILKS. REPORTS OF INDUSTRY. OCTOBER 19, 1934.

"When the word silk is used in this memo it means cocoon silk.

The situation facing this branch of the industry in Canada was set out by Mr. John Cowling, of Montreal, past President of the Silk Association of Canada, in his annual address delivered on June 2, 1934, as follows:

> While recounting the axpansion of our industry I would be neglectful in my duty if I did not warn you regarding the dangers of too much machinery and overproduction. The increased production indicated by all the silk industry figures is mainly due to goods now being made in Canada by Canadian workers replacing goods which were previously imported from countries outside of the British Empire." - - - - - -

> Prior to the warning by the President, and possibly subsequent to it, more looms were imported and installed by the Broad Silk group. As some of the mills were working three shifts a day and some two shifts, the productive capacity out-ran the market. It would appear to be necessary that this group of mills curtail production and that no more machinery be installed until this situation has righted itself. We understand that curtailment of production is under way. The curtailment necessary has been variously estimated at from 10% to 20%. - - - - - - -."

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FILE: MARX J. H. - VICE-PRESIDENT (SILK)

COPY.

LETTER IN PART.

October 17th, 1935.

Confidential.

Mr. J. H. Marx,
Associated Textiles of Canada,
University Tower Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Marx:

"Another point that will have to be watched immediately is the negotiations with the United States. So far the offer that was made to them was the intermediate tariff, which I do not think would hurt the silk mills. The point that will have to be watched carefully is whether they start to bargain on individual items."

Yours faithfully,

DH:C

Secretary.

PRIMARY TEXTILES INSTITUTE FILES, TORONTO.

Extracts from letter from Douglas Hallam, dated May 25, 1932, to Artificial Silk Hosiery Mills, Philadelphia, in reply to their letter of May 19, 1932, asking for information as to functions of the Primary Textiles Institute:

"Our main efforts were first to establish confidence that the office had no other purpose in view except the good of the industry, that all information was actually confidential, and that nothing was ever done without containing the agreement of all parties ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ which such action would effect. Secondly, to establish a neutral meeting ground where competitors could meet each other and discuss matters of common interest.

We believe we have done these two things.

The Full Fashioned Hosiery Section is a section of the Silk Association. - - - - - - -

The way the Section was developed was as follows:
(a) Meetings were called to discuss non-controversial subjects so that the heads of the mills would meet each other and become acquainted.
(b) Objects to which all could agree, such as marking all goods which were not first class hosiery, were promoted.
(c) Overproduction was faced. Concerted shutdowns were discussed, but the situation was handled by monthly reports of stock on hand, production and sales, and persuading manufacturers that they should produce on the basis of previous sales and not on hopes of sales. These reports also show how a manufacturer stood in regard to stock, production and sales for the entire industry."

PRIMARY TEXTILES INSTITUTE FILES; TORONTO.

Extracts from letter from Douglas Hallam, dated May 25, 1952, to Artificial Silk Hosiery Mills, Philadelphia, in reply to their letter of May 19, 1952, asking for information as to functions of the Primary Textiles Institute:

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Note:

About 18% should be added to these production & sales figures to obtain total hosiery figures, including firms not reporting.

C.K.W.

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT (SILK)

JANUARY 1935

	Footed Doz.Prs.	First Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz.Prs.	Total Shipped Doz.Prs.
Toronto Hosiery	3698	1359	411	1770
Allen "A"	2645	1423	194	1617
Monarch Knitting	3877	777	705	1482
National Hosiery	6042	1818	513	2331
Weldrest Hosiery	11662	9346	2081	11427
L. O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	656	737	87	824
Eaton Knitting	6304	3125	1615	4740
Penmans Ltd.	4490	1864	678	2542
.Johns Silk	4184	1282	1128	2410
Mercury Mills	3599	2442	1036	3478
Belding-Corticelli	9890	3939	3246	7185
Nordic Hosiery	4824	2851	814	3665
Holeproof Hosiery	7738	3527	871	4398
Gotham Hosiery	7437	5536	1485	7048
Butterfly Hosiery	13270	6456	984	7440
Julius Kayser	25889	13855	1683	15538
Eastern Hosiery Mills	2661	443	101	544
Bonneville-Smith	1242	393	815	1208
Supersilk Hosiery	8505	3657	1457	5114
	128613	64857	19904	84761

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Toronto Hosiery			25	25
Penmans Ltd.		11		11
Holeproof Hosiery			9	9
Butterfly Hosiery	2285	865	206	1071
Eastern Hosiery	916	207	47	254
	3201	1083	287	1370

JANUARY 1943

	Posted Doz.Pts.	Plant Doz.Pts.	Imperfect Doz.Pts.	Total Produced Doz.Pts.
Toronto Hosiery	3898	1889	231	5787
Plan "A"	2865	1423	1[illegible]	4288
Dominion Knitting	2847	777	78[illegible]	3[illegible]
Artistic Hosiery	3042	1813	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Hosiery	11862	7868	2081	21897
O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	876	757	97	1[illegible]
Avon Knitting	6806	3138	1811	9730
Dominion Ltd.	4490	1864	379	6[illegible]
Johns Silk	4194	1888	1124	7210
Tower Mills	3989	8442	1038	13469
Riding-Cortisalli	9880	3929	3840	17650
Acme Hosiery	4864	2881	1[illegible]	8[illegible]
Imperial Hosiery	7768	3807	471	[illegible]
Ottawa Hosiery	7487	7826	1460	17[illegible]
Butterfly Hosiery	12870	6426	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlas Layer	8888	12088	7[illegible]	18[illegible]
Eastern Hosiery Mills	8881	442	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Connellie-Smith	1848	898	31[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Hosiery	8805	3827	1407	[illegible]
	18[illegible]	84887	17[illegible]	[illegible]

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Ontario Hosiery			4[illegible]	30
Dominion Ltd.		11		11
Alberson Hosiery		2		2
Artistic Hosiery	2846	865	2[illegible]	10[illegible]
Avalon Hosiery	310	207	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38[illegible]	1[illegible]

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT (SILK)

FEBRUARY 1935

	Footed Doz.Prs.	First Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Total Shipped Doz.Prs.
Toronto Hosiery	3418	2868	978	3846
Allen "A"	3041	1754	217	1971
Monarch Knitting	3495	1990	581	2571
National Hosiery	7020	2326	1226	3552
Weldrest Hosiery	11846	7420	1521	8941
L. O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	601	600	187	787
Eaton Knitting	6366	3648	1160	4808
Penmans Ltd.	3927	2291	595	2886
St. Johns Silk	3547	1390	2057	3447
Mercury Mills	5420	2273	644	2917
Belding-Corticelli	10821	6180	3492	9672
Nordic Hosiery	4650	2242	648	2890
Holeproof Hosiery	7354	2920	853	3773
Gotham Hosiery	6712	6261	1158	7419
Julius Kayser	31120	26266	2795	29061
Eastern Hosiery Mills	2066	886	382	1268
Bonneville-Smith	1174	1029	441	1470
Supersilk Hosiery.	6741	4345	458	4803
	119319	76689	19393	96082

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Toronto Hosiery		157	38	195
Mercury Mills		2		2
Eastern Hosiery	599	245	31	276
	599	404	69	473

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT (SILK)

MARCH 1935

	Footed Doz.Prs.	First Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Total Shipped Doz.Prs.
Toronto Hosiery	3710	1982	760	2742
Allen "A"	3181	2387	357	2744
Monarch Knitting	4277	2436	681	3117
National Hosiery	9734	4797	1632	6429
Weldrest Hosiery	12584	9028	1775	10803
L. O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1082	525	639	1164
Eaton Knitting	6179	3453	1613	5066
Penmans Ltd.	3999	3471	1118	4589
St Johns Silk	4000	2421	1471	3892
Mercury Mills	6311	3372	941	4313
Belding-Corticelli	11970	7548	3951	11499
Nordic Hosiery	4152	4406	1371	5777
Holeproof Hosiery	7592	5732	949	6681
Gotham Hosiery	7550	7099	1366	8465
Butterfly Hosiery	13419	8901	2750	11651
Julius Kayser	29954	24927	7532	32459
Eastern Hosiery Mills	1984	1360	845	2205
Bonneville-Smith	1180	883	241	1124
Supersilk Hosiery.	7711	6217	946	7163
	140569	100945	30938	131883

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Penmans Ltd.	-	2	-	2
Butterfly Hosiery	2219	1643	486	2129
Eastern Hosiery		738	206	944
Toronto Hosiery		338	30	368
Holeproof Hosiery			9	9
	2219	2721	731	3452

[illegible] DOSIERNY F. J. & SOCIETY - PRODUCTION - DATA - REPORT (SIZE)

MARCH 1955

	Wooted Doz.lbs.	Mixes Doz.lbs.	Imperfect Doz. lbs.	Total Analysed Doz.lbs.
Porto Hosiery	3710	1008	720	5438
Men "AA"	3181	2387	307	5875
Open Mustang	4277	2406	881	8117
Casual Hosiery	5734	4797	1083	8614
Arbee Hosiery	12684	3028	5776	20488
G. Hudson-Co. Ltd.	1068	838	830	1734
Con Knitting	8170	433	1812	10000
Media Ltd.	3320	3471	1118	7909
Stone Main	4000	4401	1671	9872
Grey Mills	6211	5375	944	12530
Jay-Cortleigh	11070	7549	3021	21600
Ado Hosiery	4186	4408	1371	9967
Superior Hosiery	7892	8723	968	16583
Mr. Hosiery	6880	7089	1588	15657
Atlantic Hosiery	10419	8801	3720	22940
Lila Hosery	22764	22387	7008	52159
Ring Hosiery Mills	1484	1820	843	4147
Quality-Knits	1700	880	841	3421
Atlantic Hosiery	7971	6412	948	15331
	140840	110290	32322	283452

PRODUCTION DATA

Porto Hosiery	2810	1883	408	5100
Men Hosiery		728	308	944
Porto Hosiery		2388	42	2430
Superior Hosiery				8
	2810	2391	771	6482

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT (SILK)

APRIL 1935

	Footed Doz.Prs.	First Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Total Shipped Doz. Prs.
Toronto Hosiery	2947	3211	819	4030
Allen "A"	3165	2773	378	3151
Monarch Knitting	3429	2913	1164	4077
National Hosiery	7148	5529	1106	6635
Weldrest Hosiery	12449	9423	1422	10845
L. O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1326	954	512	1466
Eaton Knitting	5826	3138	2165	5303
Penmans Ltd.	4273	4534	1022	5556
St.Johns Silk	4327	3554	1710	5264
Mercury Mills	5424	5332	780	6112
Belding-Corticelli	11742	6831	3682	10513
Nordic Hosiery	5245	4525	558	5083
Holeproof Hosiery	7526	7863	630	8493
Gotham Hosiery	8544	7701	890	8591
Butterfly Hosiery	14466	11884	4669	16553
Julius Kayser	30120	23916	2542	26458
Eastern Hosiery Mills	789	1477	2294	3771
Bonneville-Smith	932	882	373	1255
Supersilk Hosiery.	8557	6178	1017	7195
	138235	112618	27733	140351

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Toronto Hosiery		234		234
			2	2
Holeproof Hosiery	107			
Butterfly Hosiery	1458	1938	1021	2959
Eastern Hosiery	505	390	118	508
	2070	2562	1141	3703

APRIL 1935

	Posted Doz.Pts.	First Doz.Pts.	Imperfect Doz. Pts.	Total Shipped Doz. Pts.
Toronto Bosiery	2947	3211	819	4030
Plan "A"	3165	2772	329	3101
Dominion Knitting	3439	3913	1164	4077
National Hosiery	7148	3323	1106	4429
Midwest Hosiery	13449	9423	1422	10845
C. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1330	964	312	1288
Dominion Knitting	3320	3138	1169	4307
Germania Ltd.	4273	4034	1022	5056
St. Johns Mill	4327	3324	1210	4534
Security Mills	3424	3323	790	4113
Darling-Courtland	11723	3831	3323	10213
Worth Hosiery	3345	4323	323	5023
Telegram Hosiery	7326	7323	830	8203
Dorlum Hosiery	3344	7701	490	8391
Sutherly Hosiery	12436	11984	4053	16037
Julius Meyer	3013	2323	3413	5736
Western Hosiery Mills	723	1477	2394	3871
Kennedy-Smith	438	323	973	1296
Superfix Hosiery	2327	3178	1017	4195
	100325	113313	27238	140551

AMERICAN DYE

Toronto Hosiery		234		234
	2		2	
Dominion Hosiery	107			
Superfly Hosiery	1438	1430	1081	2511
Eastern Hosiery	318	323	113	436
		1431		3402

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT (SILK)

MAY 1935

	Footed Doz.Prs.	First Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz.Prs.	Total Shipped Doz. Prs.
Toronto Hosiery	3640	2982	569	3551
Allen "A"	3143	3209	396	3605
Monarch Knitting	3034	2756	1314	4070
National Hosiery	9071	6698	1245	7943
Weldrest Hosiery	15287	11903	2109	14012
L. O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1481	915	426	1341
Eaton Knitting	6357	4425	2292	6717
Penmans Ltd.	6137	2754	1510	4264
St. Johns Silk	4737	2787	2041	4828
Mercury Mills	4786	2943	874	3817
Belding-Corticelli	14429	8209	2293	10502
Nordic Hosiery	5674	4105	1444	5549
Holeproof Hosiery	8659	5686	1091	6777
Gotham Hosiery	8579	7827	680	8507
Butterfly Hosiery	-	-	-	-
Julius Kayser	27572	23143	4667	27810
Eastern Hosiery Mills	2671	1382	1497	2879
Bonneville-Smith	1147	1189	307	1496
Supersilk Hosiery.	6323	5786	729	6515
	132727	98699	25484	124183

Artificial Silk

Holeproof Hosiery	240			
Eastern Hosiery	531	378	90	468
	771	378	90	468

MAY 1945

	Posted Doz. Pts.	First Doz.Pts.	Imperfect Doz.Pts.	Total Shipped Doz. Pts.
nto Hosiery	7040	5988	352	6401
on "A"	3143	3205	856	4061
rch Knitting	3034	2758	1514	4270
ysical Hosiery	8071	6838	1343	7181
rtest Hosiery	16837	11905	2107	14012
. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1461	913	428	1341
on Knitting	6587	4420	2202	6417
ers Ltd.	9187	3764	1810	4584
lonna Silk	4737	2727	2021	4820
ury Mills	4786	2048	874	2917
ing-Cowichan	14420	8809	5897	14706
ric Hosiery	8074	4108	1444	5549
ycoat Hosiery	8835	3886	1071	4957
.an Hosiery	8570	7027	480	7507
Textile Hosiery	-	-	-	-
ina Rayon	37872	32142	4687	37810
ven Hosiery Mills	8871	7388	1427	8870
nevilla-Smith	1147	1138	807	1945
ertile Hosiery.	8823	6906	728	8218
	182727	98809	83428	182183

Artificial Silk

ayton Hosiery	440			
ster Hosiery	821	378	30	408
	771	378	30	408

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT (SILK)

JUNE 1935

	Footed Doz.Prs.	First Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Total Shipped Doz. Prs.
Toronto Hosiery	2987	3104	570	3682
Allen "A"	3076	2674	330	3004
Monarch Knitting	3449	3225	1749	4974
National Hosiery	7692	6904	1638	8542
Weldrest Hosiery	13517	12153	1293	13446
L. O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1499	1097	811	1908
Eaton Knitting	4451	3763	1028	4791
Penmans Ltd.	5097	3568	1348	4916
St.Johns Silk	4489	2922	1547	4469
Mercury Mills	5263	4815	690	5505
Belding-Corticelli	11853	9055	1454	10509
Nordic Hosiery	4757	5320	-	5320
Holeproof Hosiery	7460	9354	1007	10361
Gotham Hosiery	7350	7029	595	7624
Butterfly Hosiery	18019	17183	5977	23160
Julius Kayser	37464	37918	8048	45966
Eastern Hosiery Mills	3210	3131	2059	5190
Bonneville-Smith	1614	1277	360	1645
Supersilk Hosiery.	7162	4892	608	5500
	150409	139384	31128	170512

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Butterfly Hosiery	3021	1438	778	2216
Eastern Hosiery Mills	-	400	83	403
	3021	1838	861.	2699

JUNE 1925

	Booked Doz. Pts.	First Doz. Pts.	Imperfect Doz. Pts.	Total Shipped Doz. Pts.
Toronto Hosiery	2987	3104	570	3674
Men "A"	3078	2674	330	3004
Norton Knitting	3440	2325	1742	4074
Colonial Hosiery	7892	6904	1038	8042
Harvest Hosiery	13817	12185	1292	13420
D. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1409	1027	811	1908
Ton Knitting	4421	3763	1028	4791
Omega Ltd.	3097	3349	1340	4689
Joana Mill	4489	2932	1367	4299
Terry Mills	3363	4013	890	3903
Lake-Ontario	11853	9035	1564	10599
Ontario Hosiery	4707	3330	-	3330
Sherwood Hosiery	7400	9364	1007	10361
Atlas Hosiery	7330	7039	688	7694
Waterfly Hosiery	13019	12183	1977	14160
Mills Hosiery	9424	7718	1049	8767
Western Hosiery Mills	8310	6141	2089	8170
Conway-Smith	1414	1277	369	1646
Crystal Hosiery	716	4302	608	4910
	180410	158384	21128	179512

ACTIVITY STAT.

Waterfly Hosiery	3021	1436	772	2219
Western Hosiery Mills	-	400	39	439
	3021	1836	811	2658

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT (SILK)

JULY 1935

	Footed Doz.Prs.	First Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Total Shipped Doz. Prs.
Toronto Hosiery	4159	1935	502	2437
Allen "A"	3350	2160	267	2427
Monarch Knitting	3554	2462	1136	3598
National Hosiery	7310	4436	973	5409
Weldrest Hosiery	11283	10863	1720	12583
L. O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1675	830	229	1059
Eaton Knitting	6062	3764	1274	5038
Penmans Ltd.	5052	3272	918	4190
St.Johns Silk	4995	3084	1725	4809
Mercury Mills	5336	3738	538	4276
Belding-Corticelli	12664	9063	2386	11449
Nordic Hosiery	5682	4500	1607	6107
Holeproof Hosiery	7652	6542	926	7468
Gotham Hosiery	9065	6762	611	7373
Butterfly Hosiery	16078	11965	2676	14641
Julius Kayser	23372	13954	2323	16277
Eastern Hosiery Mills	4158	1938	1740	3678
Bonneville-Smith	1451	1410	298	1708
Supersilk Hosiery.	8835	5541	819	Y6360
	141733	98219	22668	120887

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Holeproof Hosiery.	240	-	-	-
Eastern Hosiery Mills		385	59	444
Butterfly Hosiery	1080	963	91	1054
	1320	1348	150	1498

JULY 1935

	Footed Doz.Prs.	First Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Total Dozens Doz. Prs.
Acme Hosiery	4159	1955	302	6417
Ben "A"	5360	2180	267	7807
Berch Knitting	5554	2462	1136	8552
Bicycle Hosiery	7310	4436	372	8120
Bizzet Hosiery	11265	10865	1720	13885
C. Dobson Co. Ltd.	1675	830	229	1058
Don Knitting	6082	3764	1274	5038
Dunne Ltd.	3083	5272	918	4140
Johns Silk	4055	3084	1723	4807
Lowry Mills	8258	3758	838	4576
Mining-Portland	12664	9088	2886	11440
Orbis Hosiery	5588	4802	1607	6107
Sleepfoot Hosiery	7652	6842	928	7463
Stone Hosiery	3063	6798	811	7273
Butterfly Hosiery	16072	11268	2878	14141
Silva Weaver	23072	12864	2283	15277
Western Hosiery Mills	4158	1038	1720	3272
Summville-Smith	1401	1410	298	1708
Superfit Hosiery.	8882	5941	812	6850
	141732	98818	22665	120857

AUGUST 1935

Sleepfoot Hosiery.	240	-	-	-
Western Hosiery Mills		388	32	444
Butterfly Hosiery	1080	984	80	1064
	1320	1342	120	1428

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT (SILK)

611

AUGUST 1935

	Footed Doz.Prs.	First Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz.Prs.	Total Shipped Doz.Prs.
Toronto Hosiery	4192	2730	699	3429
Allen "A"	3042	2865	391	3256
Monarch Knitting	2791	3875	1771	5646
National Hosiery	8170	6002	1420	7422
Weldrest Hosiery	12972	8939	1059	9998
L. O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1552	984	368	1352
Eaton Knitting	4069	2962	1045	4007
Penmans Ltd.	6001	3366	724	4090
St.Johns Silk	5876	1855	3698	5553
Mercury Mills	4578	2379	684	3063
Belding-Corticelli	8918	7256	2162	9418
Nordic Hosiery	5155	3568	965	4533
Holeproof Hosiery	7814	6412	534	6946
Gotham Hosiery	9754	7354	806	8160
Butterfly Hosiery	-	-	-	-
Julius Kayser	39012	31581	5341	36922
Eastern Hosiery Mills	1736	1529	1160	2689
Bonneville-Smith	1000	964	432	1396
Supersilk Hosiery.	9178	6592	617	7209
	135810	101213	23876	125089

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Holeproof Hosiery	305	40		40
Butterfly Hosiery	-	-		-
Eastern Hosiery Mills	357	365	43	408
	762	405	43	448

AUGUST 1929

	Footed Doz.Prs.	Ribs Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz.Prs.	Total Shipped Doz.Prs.
...to Hosiery	4192	2730	689	3420
...n "A"	3042	2802	391	3256
...ton Knitting	2791	3279	1771	5246
...onal Hosiery	8170	6002	1460	7462
...ter Hosiery	12972	8820	1039	9859
. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1528	924	369	1293
...n Knitting	4089	2982	1040	4027
...ons Ltd.	8001	3306	724	4030
...ohne Silk	5876	3263	3236	6499
...ory Mills	4576	2379	684	3063
...ing-Cortelcelli	8018	7386	2128	9514
...ain Hosiery	2128	1768	678	4038
...apucot Hosiery	7014	6412	534	6946
...ham Hosiery	8754	7864	806	8130
...ertly Hosiery	-	-	-	-
...ina Kayser	38018	31801	5341	36942
...tern Hosiery Mills	1736	1862	1160	3022
...dgeville-Smith	1000	964	422	1386
...ertelli Hosiery.	9179	6392	817	7209
	138810	101813	23276	125089

ARTIFICIAL SILK

...apucot Hosiery	308	40		40
...ertelli Hosiery	-	-		-
...tern Hosiery Mills	327	388	48	408
	708	428	48	448

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT (SILK)

611

SEPTEMBER 1935

	Footed Doz. Prs.	First Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Total Shipped Doz.Prs.
Toronto Hosiery	3803	3146	846	3992
Allen "A"	2746	2207	273	2480
Monarch Knitting	3721	3001	730	3731
National Hosiery	8104	6279	1635	7914
Weldrest Hosiery	13874	11641	1694	13335
L. O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1477	1064	490	1554
Eaton Knitting	5072	4040	661	4701
Penmans Ltd.	4686	4250	653	4903
St.Johns Silk	5304	3140	2374	5514
Mercury Mills	6025	4579	761	5340
Belding-Corticelli	11631	9997	3065	13062
Nordic Hosiery	4666	5052	1180	6232
Holeproof Hosiery	8412	7163	1081	8244
Gotham Hosiery	8800	8217	1200	9417
Butterfly Hosiery	16552	14051	5624	19675
Julius Kayser	29774	30434	2736	33170
Eastern Hosiery Mills	3074	1691	1438	3129
Bonneville-Smith	1533	629	194	823
Supersilk Hosiery.	9233	11270	1281	12551
	148487	131851	27916	159767

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Holeproof Hosiery	325	191	15	206
Butterfly Hosiery	1931	1128	571	1699
Eastern Hosiery	763	451	137	588
	3019	1770	723	2493

SEPTEMBER 1926

	Tested Doz. Prs.	First Doz. Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Total Shipped Doz. Prs.
onto Hosiery	3803	3148	840	3988
en "A"	2746	2307	273	2580
ereen Knitting	8721	3001	780	3781
ional Hosiery	9104	6279	1635	7914
ctrat Hosiery	13874	11641	1664	13305
O. Thudson Co. Ltd.	1477	1064	490	1554
on Knitting	5078	4040	661	4701
ecan Ltd.	4088	4380	628	4908
Jones Silk	3304	3140	2574	5714
ounty Mills	6053	4579	761	5340
ding-Gertleslit	11831	9997	3063	13062
ndie Hosiery	4586	3082	1180	4262
ayfoot Hosiery	8412	7163	1081	8244
ham Hosiery	8800	8417	1500	9417
ttertly Hosiery	10828	14081	3584	18675
ine Hayeer	29774	30484	8706	39170
ster Hosiery Mills	3074	1691	1438	3129
nnville-Smith	1303	639	194	833
ersilk Hosiery	8828	11270	1281	12551
	142847	131651	27916	159567

ARTIFICIAL SILK

ipfoot Hosiery	325	181	15	206
ttertly Hosiery	1801	1188	871	1659
ster Hosiery	723	451	187	638
	3049	1720	723	2443

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT (SILK)

OCTOBER 1935

	Footed Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	First Doz.Prs.	Total Shipped Doz.Prs.
TORONTO HOSIERY	4443	977	3436	4413
Allen "A"	3477	280	2330	2618
Monarch Knitting.	3161	684	2641	3325
National Hosiery	10015	1757	6419	8176
Weldrest Hosiery	16259	2807	16095	18902
L. O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1720	533	1387	1920
Eaton Knitting	8058	1192	5263	6455
Penmans Ltd.	6066	866	3719	4585
St. Johns Silk	6069	1749	3844	5593
Mercury Mills	6605	769	5241	6010
Belding-Corticelli	13124	2607	9478	12085
Nordic Hosiery	5315	641	4864	5505
Holeproof Hosiery	9364	923	7365	8288
Gotham Hosiery	11900	1862	9896	11758
Butterfly Hosiery	16327	5475	15396	20871
Julius Kayser	31797	3009	35656	38665
Eastern Hosiery Mills	3355	1551	1990	3541
Bonneville-Smith	1152	170	1145	1315
Supersilk Hosiery.	11272	1363	8539	9902
	169479	29223	144704	173927

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Holeproof Hosiery	245	178	195	373
Eastern Hosiery	810	132	555	687
Butterfly Hosiery	2338	920	1529	2449
	3393	1230	2279	3509

	Footed Doz. Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	First Doz. Prs.	Total Shipped Doz. Prs.
Spun Hosiery	4413	377	3436	4213
No. "A"	3477	290	2320	2610
Knit Knitting.	3161	664	2041	2705
General Hosiery	10015	1727	6419	8176
Worst Hosiery	15389	2807	16028	18835
Co. Sudson Co. Ltd.	1720	383	1307	1690
Knit Knitting	2010	1192	3246	4438
Hosen Ltd.	3060	886	3719	4605
Johns Silk	2089	1749	3844	5593
Hosiery Mills	6808	782	5241	6010
Lion-Cavalier	12124	2207	9479	12086
Silk Hosiery	5415	841	4854	5800
Special Hosiery	9464	693	7565	8258
Hosen Hosiery	11800	1865	9896	11758
Superfly Hosiery	18327	2472	18536	20971
Blue Ribbon	31727	3009	35656	38665
Ontario Hosiery Mills	3355	1391	1990	3381
Knoxville-Silk	1728	170	1146	1316
Cosgrix Hosiery.	11272	1363	8539	9902
	158472	20223	144704	164927
ARTIFICIAL SILK				
Imperial Hosiery	346	178	195	373
Ontario Hosiery	410	182	885	887
Superfly Hosiery	2328	990	1838	2420
	3084	1350	2917	3309

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT (SILK)

NOVEMBER 1935

	Footed Doz.Prs.	First Doz.Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Total Shipped Doz. Prs.
Toronto Hosiery	4557	2747	1148	3895
Allen "A"	2881	3788	566	4354
Monarch Knitting	3255	2873	1469	4342
National Hosiery	7618	8130	1318	9448
Weldrest Hosiery	14315	11954	2314	14268
L. O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	1654	1229	421	1650
Eaton Knitting	6893	6364	1634	7998
Penmans Ltd.	5418	4586	649	5235
St.Johns Silk	5770	3982	2112	6094
Mercury Mills	13723	11048	3047	14095
Belding-Corticelli	12635	11112	2530	13642
Nordic Hosiery	5683	5653	871	6524
Holeproof Hosiery	8328	8025	1069	9094
Gotham Hosiery	10590	10484	1085	11569
Butterfly Hosiery	-	-	-	-
Julius Kayser	40869	38882	2541	41423
Eastern Hosiery Mills	2986	2894	1045	3939
Bonneville-Smith	1532	832	456	1288
Supersilk Hosiery.	9906	11107	1359	12466
	158613	145690	25634	171324

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Holeproof Hosiery	302	247	185	432
Eastern Hosiery Mills	653	585	251	836
	955	832	436	1268

JANUARY 1928

	Posted Doz. Prs.	First Doz. Prs.	Imported Doz. Prs.	Total Shipped Doz. Prs.
Conte Hosiery	4507	3747	1148	3895
en "A"	2881	3728	586	4354
arch Knitting	2235	2872	1409	4642
ional Hosiery	7218	8130	1018	9448
dress Hosiery	14219	11964	2814	14669
. Tudson Co. Ltd.	1664	1229	421	1650
ian Knitting	6293	8364	1864	7928
ens Ltd.	5418	4886	849	5835
Johns Mill	5770	5268	2112	6014
ounty Mills	14928	11042	3047	14089
lin-Scottish	12835	11112	2830	13942
ric Hosiery	3688	3888	871	4234
ermont Hosiery	8320	8028	1069	9044
ham Hosiery	10830	10484	1088	11588
ctorily Hosiery	—	—	—	—
ine Weaver	10869	8898	2541	11439
ster Hosiery Mills	8088	8804	1046	9838
nnevillo-Smith	1288	832	456	1288
ertain Hosiery	9005	11107	1358	12465
	128613	142830	28684	171384

SEPTEMBER 1928

ingwood Hosiery	302	347	188	428
ntario Hosiery Mills	828	585	471	1056
	988	832	456	1880

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT (SILK)

DECEMBER 1935

	Footed Doz. Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Firsts Doz.Prs.	Total Shipped Doz. Prs.
Toronto Hosiery	4372	2423	3317	5740
Allen "A"	1914	335	2711	3046
Monarch Knitting.	4030	1523	4554	6077
National Hosiery	6852	731	7313	8044
Weldrest Hosiery	13112	2455	12660	15115
L. O. Hudson Co. Ltd.	789	587	1040	1627
Eaton Knitting	6749	1409	5932	7341
Penmans Ltd.	4860	442	4561	5003
St.Johns Silk	5042	2349	2826	5175
Mercury Mills	5740	2113	5170	7283
Belding-Corticelli	10636	1685	6812	8497
Nordic Hosiery	6412	946	5109	6055
Holeproof Hosiery	7524	715	9200	9915
Gotham Hosiery	9858	1132	12142	13274
Butterfly Hosiery	21092	6495	17635	24130
Julius Kayser	31145	964	25365	26329
Eastern Hosiery Mills.	1450	664	1841	2505
Bonneville-Smith	158	539	964	1503
Supersilk Hosiery	8540	663	6207	6870
	150275	28170	135359	163529

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Holeproof Hosiery	m 210	13	183	196
Butterfly Hosiery	4176	1172	2382	3554
Eastern Hosiery Mills	792	140	275	415
	5178	1325	2840	4165

[illegible] - [illegible]

DECEMBER 1939

	Footed Doz. Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Pirate Doz. Prs.	Total Shipped Doz. Prs.
Co Hosiery	4372	2423	8817	8740
"A"	1914	325	8711	8348
en Knitting.	4020	1328	6604	6077
ngal Hosiery	6853	731	7613	3044
ssat Hosiery	13113	2423	18880	18118
. Hudson Co. Ltd.	708	387	1040	1047
n Knitting	8749	1408	6213	7941
ann Ltd.	4800	443	4801	3003
ldon Silk	3042	3349	3226	8143
ory Mills	8740	2113	8140	7343
ing-Dortheelit	10886	1885	8213	6397
ic Hosiery	6412	948	8109	8035
ycool Hosiery	7884	718	8300	7918
man Hosiery	9833	1136	13143	15874
ertly Hosiery	21038	6420	17483	24130
lla Sayser	21148	904	23320	22302
ter Hosiery Mills.	1430	664	1813	2303
nville-Smith	188	230	934	1308
ealth Hosiery	35440	3013	23000	40170
	190328	25170	128329	108328

AUTUMN 1939

ercoo Hosiery	210	13	103	180
ertly Hosiery	4176	1173	2328	2904
ster Hosiery Mills	723	140	278	416
	5109	1326	2510	4500

SILK ASSOCIATION

FILE - HOSIERY F.F. PRODUCTION AND SALES - COMPILATION

Shipped during January, 1936

	Footed	Firsts	Imperfects	Total
January 31	154,995	73,810	18,670	92,480
December/35	150,275	135,359	28,170	163,529
		Artificial Silk		
January	2,799	999	351	1,350
December/35	5,178	2,840	1,325	4,165

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT - JANUARY 1936 (SILK)

JANUARY

	Footed Doz. Prs.	Firsts Doz. Prs.	Imperfect Doz.Prs.	Total Shipped Doz.Prs.
Butterfly Hosiery	15618	6096	3322	9418
Julius Kayser	33650	22260	2551	24811
Mercury Mills	5093	1309	904	2213
Toronto Hosiery	3921	859	100	959
Allen "A"	2941	1392	190	1582
Monarch Knitting	3636	2471	374	2845
National Hosiery	7105	1861	2065	3926
Weldrest	15400	9899	1896	11795
D. O. Hudson	651	418	103	521
Eaton Knitting	4542	2089	1101	3190
Penmans Ltd.	4426	2085	359	2444
St.Johns Silk	4472	1779	597	2376
Belding-Corticilli	12393	5142	1712	6854
Nordic Hosiery	4253	2770	808	3578
Holeproof Hosiery	14234	3241	870	4111
Gotham Hosiery	10844	4198	399	4597
Eastern Hosiery	894	307	53	360
Bonneville-Smith		240	219	459
Supersilk Hosiery	10923	5394	1047	6441
	154996	~~531206~~ 73,810	18670	92480

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Butterfly Hosiery	1695	652	219	871
Holeproof Hosiery		9	17	26
Eastern Hosiery	1104	338	114	452
	2799	999	350	1349

JANUARY

	Knotted Doz. Pr.	Fitness Doz. Pr.	Imperfect Doz. Pr.	Total Sales Doz. Pr.
terfly Hosiery	15818	6096	3322	24236
ite Dayser	38500	22220	3501	64211
ourg Mills	3018	1209	904	5131
onto Hosiery	3281	828	100	4209
on "A"	4041	1398	190	5629
ason Knitting	3856	2421	374	6651
ional Hosiery	7105	1861	8080	16046
dtest	16400	3889	1696	22985
d. Hudson	631	418	103	1152
on Knitting	4828	3088	1101	9016
mans Ltd.	4448	3083	323	8154
Dana Silk	4172	1770	527	6469
ding-Corticelli	15275	6168	1718	23161
tle Hosiery	4250	2770	800	7820
ntcoat Hosiery	14624	3241	870	18735
tham Hosiery	10844	4158	530	15532
stern Hosiery	884	307	38	1229
nerville-Smith		590	218	808
pstik Hosiery	12982	3004	1047	17033
	129420	75 % 0	19070	223520

MAINTENANCE SALES

tterfly Hosiery	1044	658	114	1816
ingcoat Hosiery		9	12	21
stern Hosiery	1104	658	126	1888
	2148	2048	880	5076

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FILE: HOSIERY FF. - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT - 1936. (SILK)

	Footed Doz. Prs.	FEBRUARY Firsts Doz. Prs.	Imperfect Doz.Prs.	Total Shipped Doz. Prs.
Holeproof Hosiery	8551	3241	870	4111
Eastern Hosiery	2106	775	246	1021
Supersilk Hosiery	10483	8759	1041½	9800
St.Johns Silk	5641	2259	2428	4687
Julius Kayser	44768	40950	4231	45181
National Hosiery	8112	3236	1385	4621
Nordic Hosiery	6335	2885	915	3800
Penmans Ltd.	4775	1151	1184	2335
Allen "A"	2590	1759	217	1976
Weldrest Hosiery	14751	10321	1400	11721
Belding-Corticilli	13883	9389	2338	11727
Toronto Hosiery	3176	1464	256	1720
L. O. Hudson Co.	1460	529	186	715
Gotham Hosiery	11661	7672	690	8362
Eaton Knitting	5230	2656	1438	4094
Monarch Knitting	3788	2734	770	3504
Mercury Mills	5162	2026	954	2980
	146778	103031	20240	123271
		ART SILK		
Holeproof Hosiery		41	10½	52
Eastern Hosiery	1453	783	120	903
	1453	824	131	955

FILE: SCHEDULE #4. - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT - 1926. (1124)

	Knitted Doz. Pcs.	Knitted Pieces Doz. Pcs.	Imperfect Doz. Pcs.	Total Shipped Doz. Pcs.
Alpenoor Hosiery	8851	3841	670	8411
Eastern Hosiery	8106	773	246	1021
Universal Hosiery	10493	8729	1041½	9830
St.Johns Silk	3641	2229	2428	4097
Online Leyser	44768	40950	4251	40181
Regional Hosiery	8113	3836	1388	4821
Orbis Hosiery	8383	8383	915	8830
Genesee Knt.	4775	1151	1154	2285
Plan "A"	2820	1728	819	1970
Belmont Hosiery	14721	10321	1400	11721
Holding-Corporation	13883	9389	2528	11727
Crown Hosiery	3176	1404	508	1720
G. Hudson Co.	1450	323	106	715
Golden Hosiery	11821	7672	820	8308
Nation Knitting	2320	2282	1428	4044
Imperial Knitting	3788	2724	770	2204
Eureka, Tilts	3106	2025	764	2780
	140776	102321	20410	122731

ALT. BILL

Imperial Hosiery		41	104	48
Eastern Hosiery	1425	938	120	1024
	1425	884	121	982

611

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. - PRODUCTION & SALES - REPORT - 1936 (SILK)

MARCH

	Footed Doz. Prs.	Firsts Doz. Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Total Doz. Prs Shipped
Toronto Hosiery	2815	2585	728	3313
Allen "A"	3162	3087	381	3468
Monarch Knitting.	4836	2622	743	3365
National Hosiery.	8353	6442	1912	8354
Weldrest Hosiery	14901	10535	1652	12187
Eaton Knitting.	4957	4236	1266	5502
Penmans Ltd.	3577	2389	388	2777
St.Johns Silk.	5922	3252	3978	7230
Mercury Mills	5745	3215	983	4198
Nordic Hosiery	6099	5166	1177	6343
Holeproof Hosiery	8691	7438	1636	9074
Gotham Hosiery	11486	12652	1078	13730
Julius Kayser	37485	26991	1093	28084
Eastern Hosiery	3002	1886	654	2540
Supersilk Hosiery	12481	8685	1470	10155
	133512	101181	19139	120320

ART SILK

Belding-Corticelli	13875	8723	2999	11722
Butterfly Hosiery	18504	11949	4223	16172
	165891	121853	26361	148214

FILE: HOSIERY F. F. SECTION - PRODUCTION & SALES REPORTS - 1936 (SILK)

APRIL

	Footed Doz. Prs.	Firsts Doz. Prs.	Imperfect Doz. Prs.	Total Doz. Prs. Shipped.
Eaton Knitting Co.	7031	6855	1583	8438
Weldrest Hosiery.	18898	15127	1749	16876
Supersilk Hosiery.	7223	5536	1291	6827
Butterfly Hosiery.	17839	12447	5086	17533
Nordic Hosiery.	6039	6025	1022	7047
Gotham Hosiery.	14560	10290	915	11205
Penmans Ltd.	4871	2613	1400	4013
Monarch Knitting.	3320	2796	400	3196
Eastern Hosiery.	2348	1417	768	2185
Belding-Corticelli	11917	8735	2817	11552
Pleproof Hosiery	8270	7777	1694	9471
Allen "A"	3058	2433	332	2765
Kayser Julius	37048	28137	2440	30577
National Hosiery	8096	6770	2496	9266
Toronto Hosiery	2893	2520	1363	3883
St.Johns Silk	5867	3444	2506	5950
Mercury Mills	4907	4483	1469	5952
	164185	127405	29331	156736

ART SILK

Butterfly Hosiery	864	1188	272	1460
Eastern Hosiery	1260	613	110	723
	2124	1801	382	2183

FILE: DOMINION & SAVAGE REPORTS - 1926 (SILK)

	Knitted			
	Booted	Fitted	Imperfect	Total Doz. Pcs.
	Doz. Pcs.	Doz. Pcs.	Doz. Pcs.	Dozens.
n Knitting Co.	7021	8808	1282	9421
ress Hosiery.	12028	16127	1749	18876
rfair Hosiery.	7282	8088	1891	8887
ertly Hosiery.	17828	18447	5085	17622
ic Hosiery.	6009	8085	1828	7067
al Hosiery.	14500	10800	910	11808
ons Ltd.	4571	5818	1400	6019
ch Knitting.	5280	8728	400	8109
ern Hosiery.	2848	1417	728	2109
ing-Outfitting	11017	8728	8817	11808
pwood Hosiery	3270	7777	1694	9471
n "A"	5088	5438	332	5768
er Tulips	37048	28107	8440	38877
ional Hosiery	8078	6770	8408	9688
ntro Hosiery	8825	5830	1805	8009
ons Silk	9867	3444	8003	8090
ry Mills	4807	4478	1468	5868
	164135	157405	20831	188726

Knit Alert

ertly Hosiery	864	1188	272	1460
ern Hosiery	1420	818	110	928
	2284	1901	382	2188

Add to Exhibit 611.

FULL FASHIONED HOSIERY

SHIPPED BY THE FOLLOWING FIRMS:

In dozen pairs.

	1932	1933	1935
Allen "A" Hosiery Co.	28,461	26,107	34,273
Gotham Hosiery Co.	52,466	52,404	109,205
Holeproof Hosiery Co.	62,336	77,719	90,438
National Hosiery Co.	55,257	68,400	81,845
Nordic Hosiery Co.	37,971	44,280	63,240
St.Johns Hosiery Mills Ltd.	46,349	51,203	57,048
Supersilk Hosiery Co.	63,147	69,991	91,648
Weldrest Hosiery Co.	120,565	133,106	153,675
Total dozen pairs	466,552	523,210	681,372

Add Exhibit 611.

612

FILE: GORDON G. B. DOMINION - HON. TREASURER - (P.T.I.)
TEXTILE
CO.LTD.

Office of the
Managing Director.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED
MONTREAL

4th March, 1935.

Major Douglas Hallam,
Secretary, Cotton Institute of Canada,
350 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

A review of the financial histroy of the Lancashire cotton industry over 1934 throws an interesting light on the prices at which it must have been selling its goods in relation to cost of production.

Out of 194 spinning and weaving concerns 36 paid dividends. Sixty-seven (67) of these 194 companies were not reconstructed nor recapitalized during the 1919-20 boom. Out of these 67 companies 52 did not pay any dividends.

The remaining 127 companies were recapitalized in 1920. Out of these, 106 made no dividend payment.

Out of 193 mills, 57 have credit balances totalling £1,061,479, while 136 have debit balances totalling £6,804,599.

There were fewer cases of financial difficulties than in 1933, the total number of bankruptcies, receiverships, etc., being 127 as against 136 in 1933.

The above facts and figures are taken from an article appearing on p.26 of "The Textile Weekly" issue of January 4th, 1935.

It must be evident to even the most fanatical low-tariff exponents that exports to Canada would not come only from the firms paying dividends - probably, quite the reverse - or, if we assume that they were distributed equally over the 194 firms in question, 80% came from firms paying no dividend. The accumulated debit balance of 136 firms out of 193 is mute evidence of the extent to which goods have been sold below cost of production in the past.

A further striking feature is the fact that out of 67 companies, whose capital structure was not inflated in anyway, 52, or 78%, paid no dividend, proving that it is not a question of earning a return on Capital, but a matter of selling at prices actually below the cost of production apart from return on Investment.

(2) Major Douglas Hallam. 4-3-35.

It seems almost ludicrous that an industry, which has an internal condition such as that revealed here, should be permitted to petition for a revision of tariff on the grounds of equalization of production costs, when production costs have little or no significance so far as the prices at which it sells its goods are concerned. It is particularly remarkable, and should be emphasized, that, in a general review on p.3 of the same publication, the statement is made that:

"More actual profit has been made in the textile trades in 1934 than in any year since 1924."

It will be difficult to find a more complete indictment of the type of competition which the Cotton Industry in Canada has suffered from Lancashire over the past ten years.

Yours very truly,

Sgd. G. B. Gordon.

Managing Director.

GBG/M.

FILE: GORDON G. B.-DOMINION- HON. TREASURER (P.T.I.)
TEXTILE
CO.LTD.

C O P Y

350 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

March 6th, 1935.

Mr. G. B. Gordon,
Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.,
710 Victoria Sq.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:

Please accept my thanks for your letter of March 4th, re. the financial history of the Lancashire cotton industry in 1934. I had picked up some of this information from other sources, but it was not as concise as your extracts from "The Textile Weekly." I have asked Mr. Berry to get a copy for our Tariff Board file, as I feel it can be used with effect.

We tried to use some similar material in regard to the woollen trade, but the argument was that although a Company might have lost money on its entire business, we could not show that it had not made a profit on the portion of its business that went to Canada.

I also have your letter regarding the 48 hour week. I will study this situation. I was to have seen the Prime Minister again last week on the regulations in regard to Bill 21, but as you know he has been ill. I think, however, that the power to work females in two shifts will lie with the provinces. One of our worsted Spinning Mills works their women under the Ontario law.

	5 days	1 day	Out.	Week.
1st Shift.	7 till 4.	7 till 12.	1 hour	45 hours.
2nd Shift.	4 till 11.	--	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	$32\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

C.C.Mr. Berry.
DH:C

613

FILE: COWLING JOHN - PRESIDENT (SILK)

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
LETTERHEAD.

205 Mayor Building,
Montreal, Oct.27, 1933.

Maj. Douglas Hallam, Secy.,
The Silk Association of Canada,
350 Bay Street,
T O R O N T O. Ont.

Dear Major Hallam:

I have just read with interest the letter from Mr. Bates addressed to you of October 25th, and your reply, which I consider to be very much the right attitude to take with these various periodicals.

In the first place I cannot understand what interest Mr. Bates has in the question of duties for his own personal edification, or why he should suggest that we have been practising bad principles by trying to protect our own particular industry.

There are some Editors who run "puny" magazines and "comic" papers, who are inclined to publish articles at times which are very misleading, and in my opinion we very often do ourselves more harm than good in releasing information for publication. We have nothing to cover up, ours was a straightforward issue which is perfectly justified, and I can see no reason at all why we should have to fight other peoples battles apart from our own.

Mr. Bates suggests that what we did might adversely affect other branches of the industry, but I fail to understand how the reduction in duty on acetate yarns would for a moment hurt the finer grades of cotton. The comparison is evidently made by a man whose little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and I would definitely refrain from giving any information on this subject which if published might lead towards a misunderstanding of our case.

With kindest regards,

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. John Cowling

President.

JC-M.

614

FILE: CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL - MONTREAL. (P.T.I.)

CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL
LETTERHEAD.

Montreal,

September 5th, 1935.

Mr. Douglas Hallam,
Secretary,
Primary Textiles Institute,
350 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Hallam:-

We have a small extra supply of copies of the 1935 edition of the Manual of the Textile Industry of Canada, which I thought you might be able to make good use of in your election campaign efforts. The quantity amounts to upwards of 50 or 60 copies that we can spare.

We sent copies to the majority of M.P.'s and Senators, including the Cabinet Ministers, but there may be some others, particularly in textile districts, to whom you would like to send copies.

I understand a number of the articles on Textile Towns were reprinted in local papers.

It will be a relief to see the political situation settled, no matter which way the electorate decides. Political agitation during the past 18 to 24 months has certainly proved a decided hindrance to any trade stabilization processes that have been under way. I shall welcome any leads or suggestions you can give me for editorials or special features in Textile Journal during the next few issues.

With best regards,

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. E. S. Bates

ESB/G.

Editor & Publisher

616

FILE: GROUT'S LIMITED (SILK GEN.)

GROUT'S LIMITED
LETTERHEAD.

LETTER IN PART.

St.Catharines,
Mar. 5th, 1934.

Mr. D. Hallam,
The Silk Association of Canada,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

"I have just been wondering whether it might not be a good idea to have a meeting of the Executive as I don't think it is too early to start to try to put out the propaganda for the collection of the funds for the inevitable which must happen before long, i.e. an election. It seems to me there must be enough that we could discuss at one meeting at least and as I have expressed to you once or twice in the past it seems to me that all of the functions that rightly belong to your office are being more or less grabbed off by the office in Montreal as I note they have justhad a meeting of producing mills and consumers relative to design registration and so forth.

I am not sure whether you would be just as well pleased if the Montreal Office would gradually take the Silk Association out of your office and I know you have been busy with the woollens but I am giving you my slant on it for what it is worth and forewarned is forearmed as it were."

Very respectfully yours,

Sgd. P. R. Watson.

PRW/SD.

See study club notes

617

FILE: CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL - MONTREAL. (P.T.I.)

COPY.

October 23rd, 1935.

Mr. E. S. Bates,
Canadian Textile Journal,
1434 St.Catharine St. West,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Bates:

There has been some talk in the trade about just what M. J. O'Brien, Jr. said in a speech at Renfrew. Could you work the following material in nicely to a news item to show:

(1) That Mr. O'Brien was speaking as the manager of the Renfrew Machinery Co.

(2) That it was to the Renfrew Machinery Co. he was referring.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

Encl
DH/MC

FILE: CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL - MONTREAL. (P.T.I)

COPY.

October 23rd, 1935.

(1) From:
Ottawa Evening Journal, October 12th, 1935.

(a)
RENFREW, Oct.11. - M. J. O'Brien, Jr., Manager of the Renfrew Machinery Company, declared tonight before a large crowd assembled in the Renfrew Armories in the interest of Dr. Maloney, Conservative candidate for South Renfrew, that the doors of the Renfrew Machinery Company would close if King were elected. Mr. O'Brien said this was not intimidation or a threat but a cold, clear, fact.

"We have" he stated, "the assurance of Mr. King and our South Renfrew Liberal candidate, Dr. J. J. McCann, that the tariff protection will be removed. Under this protection, we were able to make an uphill fight and when we are beginning to see our way more clearly, Mr. King pledges himself to remove tariff protection on textiles and farm implements. With the removal of tariff protection, we cannot compete with foreign manufacturers."

Mr. O'Brien pleaded with the people not to look at the issue politically but as just sound business, in terms of dollars and cents. If the doors of the factory alone close, the annual pay roll of $90,000 will no longer circulate through Renfrew.

(2) From:

Canadian Press Dispatch - Mail & Empire, October 17th.1935.

(b)
OTTAWA, Oct.16 - M. J. O'Brien, executive of the Renfrew Machinery Company; said today he had been misunderstood in an election speech in which he said his company's plant would be closed if a Liberal Government was elected.

Mr. O'Brien added the plant would remain in operation unless tariff protection was removed on cream separators. If the tariff is removed, he said, "we simply cannot carry on, That is all."

Mr. O'Brien's speech drew from Liberal Leader King the statement that if the plant should be closed, the Government would assume control and see that it continued to run.

FILE: CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL - MONTREAL. (P.T.I.)

CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL

LETTERHEAD.

Montreal,
October28th, 1935.

Mr. Douglas Hallam, Secretary,
Primary Textiles Institute,
350 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Hallam,

I have heard a good deal of talk about the political situation at Renfrew but think the less we make of that situation the better. Unless the matter comes up again prominently I do not feel we should make any mention of it in Textile Journal particular as I know some very loose talk was broadcast in that constituency in reference to the textile mills at Renfrew.

What do you think of my suggestion to send a copy of our last two Manuals to each of the new members of Parliament elected in textile constituencies? I suggest sending these out from a small supply we have left, accompanied by a short letter saying that our offices will be glad to supply any specific information required in relation to any discussion on the industry. I feel that every effort should be made to acquaint the Liberal members from textile constituencies with all the detailed fact s regarding the industry that have been brought out during the various investigations of the past few years.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

Sgd. E. S. Bates,

ESB/G. Editor & Publisher.

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FILE "J" - CORRESPONDENCE (P.T.I.)

COPY.

July 16th, 1934.

Mr. Stanley Johnston,
Johnston and Ward,
Royal Bank Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Stanley: Re: Silk Industry.

Attached is a copy of an address delivered by Mr. John Cowling, our Past President, on June 2nd, 1934. I would suggest that paragraph 6 on page 2 contains the kernal of the situation.

There are three groups interested in woven fabrics made of silk and artificial silk:

(1) The Broad Silk Mills producing silk fabrics, artificial silk fabrics and fabrics of mixtures of silk and artificial silk.

(2) The cotton mills that produce artificial silk fabrics and fabrics of cotton and artificial silk.

(3) The Celanese Company which produces fabrics of artificial silk.

There have been two changes recently:

(a) The reduction in the duties on artificial silk yarns from Great Britain. Just what the effect of this is to be we yet we do not know; the situation is extremely complicated and technical, and the trade does not feel that this ih itself will enable them to make any more profits.

(b) The new British duties on silk and art. silk, which in combination with excise taxes, looks as though it will shut out the export business the mills were building up in England. I have just got these on my desk this morning.

(2) Mr. Stanley Johnston.

I am just clearing up the aftermath of the Annual Meeting of the Woollen men and as soon as this is done will send you some figures on the silk industry, although I never have the figures on profits: I only deal with production, wages, and number of employees. I am also encloding Mr. H. Barrett's Address to the woollen men which I thought you might like to see.

Yours very truly,

(enclosed copy of Mr. Cowling's Address &
Mr. Barrett's Address.

FILE: TARIFF BOARD - ACETATE YARN - COWLING & J. BATES - HEARING JAN.1934
REF.38 - ITEM 558b. (SILK)

Montreal, January 17, 1934.

E. S. Bates, Esq.,
Editor,
Canadian Textile Journal,
TORONTO.

Dear Sir,-

I was handed today by a subscriber to your Journal a copy of your issue of March 12th with request that I should read the editorial article under the heading "The Shadow of Coming Events", and having done so I would like to ask you what grounds you have of supposing that the matter of duties on Acetate Yarns, which is being brought before the Tariff Board this month by the Silk Association of Canada, has been brought to issue, in your own words "not only prematurely but from somewhat irresponsible quarters." Is the Silk Association of Canada to be considered an irresponsible ~~Association~~?

Seeing that this matter is of vital importance to the silk manufacturers it would seem to me that the irresponsibility rests rather with the Canadian Textile Journal in publishing an article of this kind than with the Silk Manufacturers, who are trying to protect their own industries. Furthermore, for you to prophecy that the Tariff Board is not likely to give this matter due consideration, is a statement made, in my opinion, for the benefit of those who for some reason or other are advertising in your periodical, rather than for the benefit of the trade at large. In other words, to repeat your own quotation, if there are any "coming events that are casting their shadow before" it would seem to me that this editorial of yours is presented for the purpose of casting a profitable shadow in the hope of being able to retain full page advertisements.

As it is apparent that the Silk Manufacturers of Canada do not consider an advertisement in your Canadian Textile Journal sufficiently remunerative to warrant full page advertising this may be the reason why "you are holding up the umbrella" for the very people who are opposing us and who I note, with pleasure, are large advertisers in your magazine. This is the only explanation I can think of which would prompt you to write such a biased article, which to say the least, would hardly be the means of selling your advertising space to the silk mills of Canada.

Yours truly,

JOHN COWLING,

PRESIDENT.

FILE: TARIFF BOARD - ACETATE YARN - COWLING & J. BATES - HEARING JAN.1934
REF.38 - ITEM 558b (SILK)

ARTICLE IN CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL OF
JANUARY 12th, 1934.

The Tariff situation is not the least of these factors by any means: there are others equally important. A somewhat disturbing question is raised in the Tariff series scheduled for later this month, on the question of duty on importation of Acetate Rayon Yarns. Unquestionably this matter has been brought to the foreground prematurely and from somewhat irresponsible quarters. We are not at all apprehensive that the Tariff Board will give it due consideration. It is to be hoped that all of the various interests involved shall be given the opportunity of making suitable representations so that undesirable publicity will be avoided.

620

FILE: TARIFF BOARD - ACETATE YARN - COWLING & J. BATES - HEARING JAN. 1934 REF.38 - ITEM 558b. (SILK)

MONTREAL, Jan. 25th, 1934.

Mr. John Cowling,
President,
Silk Association of Canada,
c/o Louis Roessel & Co. Ltd.,
1449 St.Alexander St.,
MONTREAL.

Dear Mr. Cowling,-

I have received your letter dated January 17th with a great deal of astonishment and can only conclude that the same irresponsibility which dictated your endorsation of the Tariff application in connection with Acetate Yarns is now responsible for dictating this letter to me.

It is not my intent or purpose to enter into any controversy with you personally or with the Silk Association of Canada in connection with the editorial policy of this publication under my direction. I leave that to the Textile Industry of Canada at large.

However, as you have invited criticism I am only too glad to have this opportunity of writing you in that vain.

Over the course of many years, unfortunately, the Textile Tariff schedule had been used by various interests to enable profitable operation of unsound industries. A good deal of grist went through the mill during the past thirty-five years and in that time most of the uneconomic conditions in the domestic textile industry were eradicated. The position reached by the domestic textile industries in 1930 was obtained not by the silk industry or by your Association but by those interests in the industry which held before them an economically sound proposition and had achieved that objective. During these years I have witnessed many such happenings in connection with tariffs as you and your Association are now sponsoring in connection with Acetate Yarns, which have proved exceedingly disastrous to the industry.

With these few observations I should like to say also, that it is obvious that you and your Association are now endeavoring to use the Tariff in an attempt to correct a faulty price situation, and in the case of the broad silk mills to break down an efficient merchandising unit for the benefit of a few mills temporarily engaged on Rayon, many of which are equipped with obsolete machinery and whose merchandising methods cannot be regarded as anything but antiquated.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25th, 1934.

Mr. John Cowling,
President,
Silk Association of Canada,
c/o Louis Rossel & Co. Ltd.,
1440 St.Alexander St.,
MONTREAL.

Dear Mr. Cowling,-

I have received your letter dated January 17th with a great deal of astonishment and can only conclude that the same irresponsibility which dictated your endorsation of the Tariff application in connection with Acetate Yarns is now responsible for dictating this letter to me.

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620

(2) Mr. J. Cowling. Jan.25,1934.

The largest single and collective users of Rayon yarns in this market are quite opposed to your application. The same thing applies to the application for increase in the Tariff on thrown Rayon yarns. I know whereof I speak in this connection.

It might also be stated that the general publicity received so far in connection with both Tariff applications sponsored by yourself and your Association has been most ~~unfavored~~ unsoundly in so far as the Textile Industry at large is concerned.

These are facts you have to face both as President of the Silk Association of Canada and as one of the younger and less experienced executive in the Canadian Textile Industry. There is considerable more I could say on this subject, and shall say if you desire to open the question to controversy on the subject of your letter, which I consider entirely irresponsible and uncalled for, and as it has been written in your official capacity as President of the Silk Association I demand its retraction.

Otherwise the letter will be published in the first issue in February together with this reply and such other comment as I may deem necessary.

Yours faithfully,

CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

ESB/G.

(2) Mr. J. Cowling. Jan.25.1934.

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Otherwise the letter will be published in the first issue in February together with this reply and such other comment as I may deem necessary.

Yours faithfully,

CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

ERH/D.

FILE: TARIFF BOARD - ACETATE YARN - COWLING & J. BATES - HEARING JAN.1934
REF.38 - ITEM 558b (SILK)

January 27th, 1934.

MESSAGE FROM MR. DOD.

I remembered and have spoken to Stanley Bates. He told me to consider correspondence with Cowling as personal and not authorized by Association and he has agreed to consider this incident as entirely closed. He will take no further action by correspondence or otherwise.

SILK ASSOCIATION

FILE - TARIFF, SPUN RAYON YARN, ITEMS 560d and 560e - LA FRANCE TEXTILES

Extract from letter from LaFrance Textiles Limited, Woodstock, to Douglas Hallam, dated Apr.6/33

The information I left with you was to the effect that we had endeavoured through every direct logical channel to obtain some consideration from the present Government in connection with our tariff problems. I regret to have to tell you that never was our industry in the unreasonable position that we have endured for the last two years. With the exception of mohair yarns, our raw materials are protected to the hilt and the finished fabric into which they enter inadequately protected. I am not going to bother you today about cotton yarns. In this connection, suffice it to say that unless we can obtain some consideration we may be forced to attack the protection under which the Canadian suppliers are operating or we may have recourse under the Combines Act.

In connection with artificial silk yarns, we wish to bring to your attention that when we import spun rayon yarns from England they are dutiable as follows:

Purchase price to British manufacturer		32¢
Discount or exchange		.048
Net cost in England		.2725
Duty (28¢ a lb. minimum less 10%)	.252	
Excise tax, 3%	.023	
Dumping or drawback, 4d	.088	37¼¢
Dumping or exchange	.0175	
Total cost	.645	

Spun rayon yarns are not made in Canada and we have given them two years to do it. Why should we have to pay such extraordinary duties on raw material not made in Canada, attempt to put it into finished fabric, when fabric is only protected by 17½% ad val. from England.

.....

.....For the present we are contenting ourselves with a review of the artificial silk situation only. Our situation in connection with cotton yarns and cotton fabrics is almost as bad.

FILE - TARIFF, SPUN RAYON YARN, ITEMS 3004 and 3006 - LA FRANCE TEXTILE

Extract from letter from Lafrance Textiles Limited, Woolstock, to Douglas Hallam, dated Apr.8/33

The information I left with you was to the effect that we had endeavoured through every direct logical channel to obtain some consideration from the present government in connection with our tariff problems. I regret to have to tell you that never was our industry in the unfortunate position that we have endured for the last two years. With the exception of mohair yarns, our raw materials are protected to the mill and the finished fabric into which they enter inadequately protected. I am not going to bother you today about cotton yarns. In this connection, suffice it to say that unless we can obtain some consideration we may be forced to attack the protection under which the Canadian supplier are operating or we may have recourse under the Combines Act.

In connection with artificial silk yarns, we wish to bring to your attention that when we import spun rayon yarns from England they are dutiable as follows:

Purchase price to British manufacturer		.32¢
Discount or exchange		.06¢
Net cost in England		.26¢
Duty (32½ a lb. minimum less 10%)	.22¢	
Excise tax, 3%	.02¢	
Dumping or drawback, 4¢	.08¢	.51¢
Dumping or exchange	.01½¢	
Total cost		.83¢

Spun rayon yarns are not made in Canada and we have given them two years to do it. Why should we have to pay such extraordinary duties on raw material not made in Canada, except to put it into finished fabric, when fabric is only protected by 17½% ad val. from England.

.....

.....For the present we are confining ourselves with a review of the artificial silk situation only. Our situation in connection with cotton yarns and cotton fabrics is almost as bad.

SILK ASSOCIATION

Extract from letter from La France Textiles Limited to Douglas Hallam dated April 10, 1933.

With reference to items 560d and 560e as taken up in your letter of the 7th instant

With pile fabrics 24" or less we adopt the view that we would not object to a lower tariff on such fabrics or extra preferences being shown on such fabrics. Indirectly they do affect our line; but we did not wish to take too selfish a view of the item and contented ourselves to not object to a lower tariff on pile fabrics 24" or less in width because certain dress velvets and other velvets used in the shoe manufacturing business were imported under this item and such material, to our knowledge, is not made in Canada. We could, however, make an inferior substitute but decided not to ask for too much on this item. On the other hand importations of pile fabrics over 24" in width are not fair for the reason that we cannot import the yarn, of a class or kind not made in Canada (we refer to spuh rayon) free of duty from England, which costs us approximately 234% of the English price to land in Canada, and then compete with the finished fabric with only 17½% from England. The most of the competition, however, on the finished fabric comes from Belgium. We have given the Canadian manufacturers three years to make spun rayon and they have failed to do so, and it is beyond all reason not to allow us the importation of spun rayon yarns free of duty from England that would permit us to manufacture certain pile fabrics in a substantial way in our own mill. We have all the equipment but cannot get the cost and the selling price low enough because of the excessive cost of our raw materials.

We think it is rather futile to demand excessive protection, which is far from lasting, and in our minds it seems more logical to abolish the unwarranted protection on spun rayon yarns as we have outlined in our previous letter.

.....

You can imagine our feelings in the matter after we have spent two expensive years developing our fabrics, sampling them throughout Canada, and started a very nice business only to have the whole thing thrown into the discard because of the high duty that was later imposed upon spun rayon yarns. We have to tackle this thing with vigor and endeavour to bring action, which up to now we have failed to get from the Government.

Extract from letter from La France Textiles Limited to Dominion Tariff Board dated April 10, 1935.

With reference to items 5604 and 5605 as taken up in your letter of the 7th instant

With pile fabrics 24" or less we adopt the view that we would not object to a lower tariff on such fabrics or extra preferences being shown on such fabrics. Indirectly they do affect our line; but we did not wish to take too selfish a view of the item and contented ourselves to not object to a lower tariff on pile fabrics 24" or less in width because certain dress velvets and other velvets used in the shoe manufacturing business were imported under this item and such material, to our knowledge, is not made in Canada. We could, however, make an inferior article but decided not to ask for too much on this item. On the other hand importations of pile fabrics over 24" in width are not felt for the reason that we cannot import the yarn, of a class or kind not made in Canada (we refer to spun rayon) free of duty from England, which costs us approximately 22½% of the English price to land in Canada, and then compete with the finished fabric with only 17½% from England. The most of the competition, however, on the finished fabric comes from Belgium. We have given the Canadian manufacturers three years to make spun rayon and they have failed to do so, and it is beyond all reason not to allow us the importation of spun rayon yarns free of duty from England that would permit us to manufacture certain pile fabrics in a substantial way in our own mill. We have all the equipment but cannot get the cost and the selling price low enough because of the excessive cost of our raw materials.

We think it is rather futile to demand excessive protection, which is far from lasting, and in our minds it seems more logical to abolish the unwarranted protection on spun rayon yarns as we have outlined in our previous letter.

.....

You can imagine our feelings in the matter after we have spent two exploiting years developing our fabrics, enabling them throughout Canada, and started a very nice business only to have the whole thing thrown into the discard because of the high duty that was later imposed upon spun rayon yarns. We have to handle this thing with vigor and endeavour to bring action, which up to now we have failed to get from the Government.

FILE: TARIFF - YARNS, COTTON - SAMPLE (COTTON)

COPY

THREE RIVERS, P.G.

November 4th, 1935.

Cotton Institute of Canada,
485 McGill Street,
Montreal. P.Q.

Dear Sirs, Attention Mr. W. M. Berry

We have read over your letter of October 31st very carefully and, in our opinion, feel that it would be unwise to bring up this question of ring yarn. As you know, the hearing on these yarns covers yarns for sale, which yarns covered by the counts shown go mostly to knitters.

In England, the practice, we understand, is to spin these yarns on mules. Here, we spin some on mules and some on rings, to suit our own convenience and comply with the customers requests for mule yarns.

Most of the English yarns imported into this country are mule spun yarns and we feel that we certainly would be disclosing something to our disadvantage if we informed the Tariff Board that we use ring spun yarns at lower cost for the same purpose that the Englishman sells mule spun yarn at higher cost. The ring spinning cost of yarn will be fully covered under the cloth costings in which group they really belong.

We trust that the above information is what you want.

Yours very truly,

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

(Sgd.) W. J. Whitehead

Managing Director.

WJW/U

FILE: TARIFF - YARNS, COTTON - SAVILE (COTTON)

COPY

TUNER RIVERS, P.Q.

November 4th, 1925.

Cotton Institute of Canada,
485 McGill Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sirs, Attention Mr. E. M. Perry

We have read over your letter of October 21st very carefully and, in our opinion, feel that it would be unwise to bring up this question of rise yarn. As you know, the duties on these yarns covers yarns for sale, which yarns covered by the counts shown go mostly to knitters.

In England, the practice, we understand, is to sell these yarns on mules. Here, we spin some on mules and some on rings, to suit our own convenience and comply with the customers requests for mule yarns.

Most of the English yarns imported into this country are mule spun yarns and we feel that we certainly would be disclosing something to our disadvantage if we informed the Tariff Board that we can spin yarns at lower cost for the same purpose that the English mule mule spun yarn at higher cost. The ring spinning cost of yarn will be fully covered under the cloth contracts in which group they really belong.

We trust that the above information is what you want.

Yours very truly,

THE MASSEY COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

(Sgd.) E. T. Whitehead

Managing Director.

ETW/D

FILE: TARIFF- ECONOMIC CONFERENCE - EXPORT ETC.QUESTIONNAIRE, SILK - 1932.

624

LETTERHEAD OF HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

April 4, 1932.

Mr. Douglas Hallam,
Secretary - Silk Association of Canada,
503 Atlas Bldg.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sirs:

We are in receipt of your circular letter of the 31st ult.

Item #1. The working arrangement we have with our American factory, is that we will not solicit any Export business; however, at any time they are unable to meet Canadian competition in any foreign field, due to preferential tariffs which this country may have with Canada, they turn this business over to us. At the present time we are shipping to South Africa.

Item #2. We are unable to give you any information in reference to this; however, we do not think that if the Tariff on Women's Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery made in Great Britain was lowered, it would interfere with the Canadian Manufacturers.

Item #3. We think a low Tariff could be put on importations from England of Needles, Sinkers, Knockover Bits and Supplies for Full Fashioned Machines, as comparatively few of these items are being manufactured in Canada and the greater portion of these are being purchased from the United States or Germany.

If there is any further information along these lines that we can send you, please advise us.

Yours very truly,

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

" ? "

LWT:L

FILE: - TARIFF- ECONOMIC CONFERENCE - REPORT ETC.CONFIDENTIAL.
SILK - 1932.

LETTERHEAD OF HOSIERY COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

April 4, 1932.

Mr. Douglas Hallam,
Secretary - Silk Association of Canada,
308 Atlas Bldg.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your circular letter of the 31st ult.

Item #1. The working arrangement we have with our American factory, is that we will not solicit any export business; however, at any time they are unable to meet Canadian competition in any foreign field, due to preferential tariffs which this country may have with Canada, they turn this business over to us, at the prevailing time we are shipping to South Africa.

Item #2. We are unable to give you any information in reference to this; however, we do not think that the Tariff on Women's Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery made in Great Britain was lowered. It would interfere with the Canadian Manufacturers.

Item #3. We think a low Tariff could be put on importations from England of Needles, Binders, Knockover Bits and Supplies for Full Fashioned Machines, as comparatively few of these items are being manufactured in Canada and the greater portion of these are being purchased from the United States or Germany.

If there is any further information along these lines that we can send you, please advise us.

Yours very truly,

HOSIERY COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

" " "

LMT:L

FILE: TARIFF - ECONOMIC CONFERENCE - EXPORT ETC. QUESTIONNAIRE. SILK.1932.

LETTERHEAD OF SUPERSILK HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA.

The Silk Association of Canada,
503-504-Atlas Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

April 4, 1932.

Attention Mr.Hallam.

Gentlemen:

re: Economic Conference.

We are in receipt of your circular letter of March 31st with reference to the above subject.

Regarding question No. 1, we wish to state that the only line we manufacture is ladies' pure silk Full Fashioned hosiery and naturally we are desirous of exporting this to all countries of the empire where it can be done on a profitable basis.

Regarding paragraph No. 2, we would be quite in favour of the importation into Canada of Full Fashioned silk hosiery manufactured in Great Britain free of duty if our merchandise could be exported to Great Britain on the same basis with the understanding, however, that the exchange would be normal. We feel that this arrangement would be entirely satisfactory to Canadian manufacturers of Full Fashioned pure silk hosiery. Of course, if the exchange were abnormal, as it is at the present time, this arrangement could not be so effective.

Regarding paragraph No. 3, we wish to say that there are certain supplies which we buy in the United States, the chief of which is our cottons. We have recently been buying the majority of them in England, as there has been a better price prevailing due to the exchange condition, etc. Insofar as machinery is concerned, this particular phase would not interest us at the present time. One advantage, of course, in buying our cottons from the States is the prompt delivery we receive. We have been disappointed in deliveries in every order we have placed in England and in some cases have been seriously embarrassed and had to make arrangements for emergency supplies here.

We might mention at this time that we had exceptionally good business in New Zealand with our product until the trade agreement with Canada was broken several months ago.

We would suggest that all these British possessions, such as New Zealand, Australia, etc.,have the same tariff regulations for the importation of Full Fashioned pure silk hosiery from Canada as they have from Great Britain. We have information to the effect that there is a special tariff covering this merchandise which they import from Great Britain, which gives them the preference over Canadian goods. We would like to have this tariff equalized if possible.

Yours very truly
SUPERSILK HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED

"A.S.THOMPSON"
General Manager.

AST:NC

LETTERHEAD OF SUPERFINIX HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED, LONDON, ONTARIO.

The Silk Association of Canada,
803-804-Atlas Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

April 4, 1923.

Attention Mr. Hallam.

Gentlemen: re: Economic Conference.

We are in receipt of your circular letter of March 31st with reference to the above subject.

Regarding question No. 1, we wish to state that the only line we manufacture is ladies' pure silk full fashioned hosiery and naturally we are desirous of exporting this to all countries of the empire where it can be done on a profitable basis.

Regarding paragraph No. 2, we would be quite in favour of the importation into Canada of full fashioned silk hosiery manufactured in Great Britain free of duty if our manufactures could be exported to Great Britain on the same basis with the understanding, however, that the exchange would be normal. We feel that this arrangement would be entirely satisfactory to Canadian manufacturers of full fashioned pure silk hosiery. Of course, if the exchange were abnormal, as it is at the present time, this arrangement could not be so effective.

Regarding paragraph No. 3, we wish to say that there are certain supplies which we buy in the United States, the chief of which is our cottons. We have recently been buying the majority of them in England, as there has been a better price prevailing due to the exchange condition, etc. Insofar as machinery is concerned, this particular phase would not interest us at the present time. One advantage, of course, in buying our cottons from the States is the speedy delivery we receive. We have been disappointed in deliveries in every order we have placed in England and in some cases have been seriously embarrassed and had to make arrangements for emergency supplies here.

We might mention at this time that we had exceptionally good business in New Zealand with our product until the trade agreement with Canada was broken several months ago.

We would suggest that all these British possessions, such as New Zealand, Australia, etc., have the same tariff regulations for the importation of full fashioned pure silk hosiery from Canada as they have from Great Britain. We have information to the effect the there is a special tariff covering this merchandise which they import from Great Britain, which gives them the preference over Canadian goods. We would like to have this tariff equalized if possible.

Yours very truly
SUPERFINIX HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED

"A.S. THOMSON"
General Manager.

AET:MC

626

FILE: COWLING JOHN - PRESIDENT (SILK)

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
LETTERHEAD.

205 Mayor Building,
Montreal, Feb. 21, 1934.

Major Douglas Hallam, Secy.,
The Silk Association of Canada
350 Bay Street,
TORONTO. Ont.

Dear Major Hallam:

Strictly Confidential

I have received your letter of the 20th February, and my first thoughts are that there would be some Silk Mills in the Province of Quebec who would not be very happy if wages were inquired into, but this might only refer to certain mills. I believe however, that the situation is a little better than it was some few months ago when Inspectors visited certain mills in Quebec, which resulted in adjustments being made.

It may be of course that an inquiry will be made into the Cotton Trade in regard to wages, and eventually they may inquire into the silk mills, but I cannot see that anything can be done about it in the meantime. Judging by the prices on goods being sold in Ontario, I doubt very much whether the wages are lower in Quebec than elsewhere.

We will have to "cross the bridge" when we come to it.

With best regards,

Yours very truly,

Sgd. John Cowling.

President.

JC-M.

627

FILE: TARIFF - COTTON & RAYON - COTTON CLOTH PRICE SERIES.

PRIMARY TEXTILES INSTITUTE
LETTERHEAD.

Montreal, Oct. 30th, 1935.

To: Major Hallam.

Subject: Cotton Cloth Price Series.

Below are price series derived from Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review on four different grey cloths as quoted in Manchester, in cents per pound. We have the data for every week from the beginning of 1929 on these four cloths, in shillings per piece; and these figures are the result of calculating the yards per pound of the given constructions, and converting the English price at par.

First Week of:	32" Printers 116 yds.16x16 32x50, 7.30	36" Shirting 76 yds,19x19 32x40, 5.00	38" Shirting 38 yds,18x16 10 lb.,3.80	39" Shirting 37½ yds,16x15/16 8¼ lb.,4.55
Jan., 1929	39.78	45.60	37.73	41.31
" 1930	36.35	42.40	35.26	38.40
" 1931	27.30	32.00	27.36	30.03
" 1932	26.79	30.80	26.14	28.80
" 1933	26.43	30.00	24.74	26.57
" 1934	26.57	34.40	25.76	27.80
" 1935	27.96	38.80	26.14	28.30
Sept.,1935	26.06	38.20	24.74	26.80

These figures do not appear to give you the answer you are looking for. The duty on a pound of print cloth was, for instance, in 1929 - 4.97¢ and in 1935 - 5.90¢. On 39" shirting it was, in 1929 - 5.16¢ and in 1935 - 6.02¢

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. W. M. Berry.

WMB:B

FILE: TARIFF - COTTON & RAYON - COTTON CLOTH PRICE SERIES.

PRIMARY TEXTILES INSTITUTE
LETTERHEAD.

Montreal, Oct. 27th, 1938.

To: Major Ballard.

Subject: Cotton Cloth Price Series.

Below are price series derived from Textoscalle Cotton Trade Levies on four different grey cloths as quoted in Manchester, in cents per pound. We have the data for every week from the beginning of 1923 on these four cloths. In utilizing our prices and these figures are the result of calculating the yards per pound of the given constructions, and converting the English prices at par.

First Week of:	48" Printers 110 yds.16x16 Sheeting, $.30	36" Shirting 96 yds.16x16 Sheeting, $.30	36" Shirting 84 yds.16x14 -37½ yds.16x16/16 in. $.70	36" Shirting 84 yds.16x14 in. $.88
Jan., 1920	32.70	46.80	37.75	41.81
" 1920	36.25	42.40	32.58	36.40
" 1921	27.20	32.20	27.38	29.06
" 1922	26.70	30.80	24.14	28.30
" 1923	30.45	33.00	24.74	28.37
" 1924	26.27	34.40	28.76	27.88
" 1925	27.25	28.80	23.14	23.33
Sept., 1938	26.25	32.20	24.74	29.00

These figures do not appear to give you the answer you are looking for. The duty on a pound of print cloth was, for instance, in 1923 - 4.27¢ and in 1925 - 3.83¢. On 36" shirting it was, in 1923 - 3.16¢ and in 1925 - 6.02¢.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. W. H. Perry.

WHP:B

FILE: TARIFF: ECONOMIC CONFERENCE: 1932. SUNDRY.

LETTERHEAD OF GROUT'S LIMITED. ST. CATHARINES. Ont.

ITEM 560A

April 13, 1932.

Mr. D. Hallam,
The Silk Association of Canada,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hallam:

In reply to your circular letter of the 31st ulto. any of our lines could be exported to any Empire countries with a proper preferential tariff inasmuch as in no Empire country is the Broad Silk weaving industry as far advanced as in Canada.

As a matter of fact the Broad Silk weaving industry in Canada has more looms for a ten million population than the English market for fifty million and other Empire countries have practically no Broad Silk industry of any kind so it seems to me, first, a question as to the amount of preference necessary to compete with foreign countries on importations to the Empire countries. Second, there are no lines we are producing which could be made duty free or the duty lowered when imported from Great Britain inasmuch as the duty is already much too low and should there be a domestic industry in Great Britain they could capture the Canadian market without any difficulty and it is only because of a lack of domestic industry in Great Britain that there are no English exports. Third, spun silk yarn, cellulose acetate artificial yarn, neatsfoot oil, olive oil, mill supplies of all kinds such as bobbins, shuttles, etc., mercerized cotton yarn, Steel harness and heddles, cotton harness, worsted yarns, paper cones for silk, false reeds, loom reeds all kinds, textile mill supplies of a class or kind not made in Canada, textile machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada, porcelain and glassware for textile industry and raw hide pickers.

Very respectfully yours.

"P.R.WATSON"

PRW:SW

FILE: TARIFF: ECONOMIC CONFERENCE: NARROW FABRICS. 1932.

Apr. 22nd, 1932.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Inc.
1404 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:

As you know the Silk Association of Canada as a whole is making up their case for presentation to the British Empire Economic Conference and are going to work with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association so that instead of giving you anything in detail before we have had a chance to get a concensus of opinion from the Association, I want to give you roundly the situation in regards to silk.

At the moment the domestic silk industry in England has less looms for 30-35 million people than the Canadian silk industry has for ten which is due entirely to the fact that they had no protection against Switzerland, France and Japan, due again to the fact that they pay three shillings a pound excise tax on raw silk which today amounts to almost 50% of the price of raw silk and they only had approximately 33-1/3% protection on finished articles, that until the pound sterling depreciated in value they were practically giving preference to French and Swiss manufacturers, and when you take into consideration that the silk manufacturing industry is strongly entrenched inthese two countries you can see that there was no chance to build up the domestic industry in England.

Had there been a domestic industry in England in the course of the last year at the preferential tariff rates which they now enjoy they could have flooded the Canadian market with merchandise and especially since the pound sterling rates were allowed a 10% discount as now exists in Canadian tariff regulations.

It is going to be necessary for the silk industry to have the preferential rates adjusted upwards for various reasons. First, it seems obvious that England is going to put protection on eventually and when they do it will mean that silk manufacturing plants now existing in France and Switserland willbe moved to England to supply the domestic market for due to being shut out of various markets of the world they will find it necessary to split the machinery up and move it where they can operate it and England being close by will be the most satisfactory and obvious place to start so that if the rates are not adjusted upwards when this domestic industry starts to function they will gradually take away the Canadian domestic business from domestic mills and in view of the fact that the Canadian mills are all practically brand new with most modern machinery and modern methods and are likely getting to the point where they are over producing for the domestic markets it seems if a new industry is to be built up within the Empire that it should be done at the place where the start has been made and where the satisfactory ground work has been laid,i.e.Canada,and that not only should the

RE: TARIFF: ECONOMIC CONFERENCE: MAPLE SILKING, 1932.

Apr. 22nd, 1932.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Inc.
1404 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:

As you know the Silk Association of Canada as a whole is making up their case for presentation to the British Empire Economic Conference and are going to work with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as that instead of giving you anything in detail before we have had a chance to get a consensus of opinion from the Association, I want to give you roughly the situation regards to silk.

At the moment the domestic silk industry in England has less looms for 70-80 million people than the Canadian silk industry has for ten which is due entirely to the fact that they had no protection against Switzerland, France and Japan, due again to the fact that they pay three shillings a pound sales tax on raw silk which today amounts to almost 50% of the price of raw silk and they only had approximately 32-1/3% protection on finished articles, that until the pound sterling depreciated in value they were practically giving preference to French and Swiss manufacturers, and when you take into consideration that the silk manufacturing industry is strongly entrenched in these two countries you can see that there was no chance to build up the domestic industry in England.

Had there been a domestic industry in England in the course of the last year at the preferential tariff rates which they now enjoy they could have flooded the Canadian market with merchandise and especially since the pound sterling rates were allowed a 15% discount as now exists in Canadian tariff regulations.

It is going to be necessary for the silk industry to have the preferential rates adjusted upward for various reasons. First, it seems obvious that England is going to put protection on eventually and when they do it will mean that silk manufacturing plants now existing in France and Switzerland will be moved to England to supply the domestic market for due to being shut out of various markets of the world they will find it necessary to split the machinery up and move it where they can operate it and England being close by will be the most satisfactory and obvious place to start so that if the rates are not adjusted upward when this domestic industry starts to function they will practically take away the Canadian domestic business from domestic mills and in view of the fact that the Canadian mills are all operating by hand now with most modern machinery and modern methods and are likely getting to the point where they are over producing for the domestic market it seems if a new industry is to be built up within the country it should be done at the place where the start has been made and where the satisfactory growth work has been laid, i.e. Canada, and that not only should the

domestic market be protected against all contingencies but that it would be good business for us to have a preference through the Empire so that we could export to them although the bad feature naturally is that due to the difference in wages paid the rate entering Canada will have to be higher than the rate entering other Empire countries from Canada and most certainly if this is not possible we should at least, retain our own market because due to tariff protection over the course of the last two years the industry has expanded to such an extent that any increase in importations from England will cause unemployment in our industry.

Another important point to keep in mind is that in a young country dependent to a great extent upon exportation of raw materials such as Canada, it takes male labour to get these materials out in the shape of exports and that a textile industry such as silk gives employment to the female side of the population which is necessary since the world has gone on to the basis of every member of the family being productive if possible.

I am only giving you this broad resume which will be illustrated by statistics in the Silk Association Brief and you will eventually know how we feel in regards to rates after they have been decided by the silk industry as a whole.

Another point is that the silk industry's position is unique at this particular time and shows a marvellous opportunity for expansion under Imperial Trade if the position is understood and is not an industry that can show statistics of such and such imports and if the rates were so and so the imports would not come in but rather the reverse. There are no imports because there is no English domestic industry to speak of for had they protection from outside sources in their own market today they could cater to a very small part of their own wants but there is a real danger unless certain adjustments are made that the domestic industry will eventually suffer and also seems to point out that when the English representatives ask for lower protection on tariff items of this kind such as 560A, they are not approaching the Economic Conference with the idea of giving and taking but with the idea of getting tariff rates adjusted so that eventually they can compete on all the trade all over the world which is to be admired from their own point of view but seems to be lacking the spirit in which we are supposed to enter this Conference and would seem to be actuated by interests now outside of the Empire who expect to eventually manufacture in England and who are probably saying that they must have these arrangements before they can come to England and manufacture but I think we should take the stand quite firmly that there is plenty of consumption in England and once they are protected from outside sources that these industries will establish there regardless of whether they have access to Imperial Markets or not.

One other point is that the present English tariff is such that exports of silk cloth are practically bonused due to a drawback arrangement which gives them back more than they pay in excise tax on raw silk.

We are trying to obtain bona fide figures of the size of the English domestic silk industry which we will have in our Brief.

Very respectfully yours.

PRW:SQ

Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Inc.

April 22nd, 1932.

domestic market be protected against all contingencies but that it would be good business for us to have a preference through the Empire so that we could export to them although the bad feature naturally is that due to the difference in wages paid the rate entering Canada will have to be higher than the rate entering other Empire countries from Canada and most certainly if this is not possible we should at least retain our own market because due to tariff protection over the course of the last two years the industry has expanded to such an extent that any increase in importations from England will cause unemployment in our industry.

Another important point to keep in mind is that in a young country dependent to a great extent upon exportation of raw materials such as Canada, it takes male labour to get these materials out in the shape of exports and that a textile industry such as silk gives employment to the female side of the population which is necessary since the world has gone on to the basis of every member of the family being productive if possible.

I am only giving you this broad reason which will be illustrated by statistics in the Silk Association Brief and you will eventually know how we feel in regards to rates after they have been decided by the silk industry as a whole.

Another point is that the silk industry's position is unique at this particular time and shows a marvellous opportunity for expansion under Imperial Trade if the position is understood and is not an industry that can show statistics of such and such imports and if the rates were so and so the imports would not come in but rather the reverse. There are no imports because there is no English domestic industry to speak of for had they protection from outside sources in their own market today they could cater to a very small part of their own wants but there is a real danger unless certain adjustments are made that the domestic industry will eventually suffer and also seems to point out that when the English representatives ask for lower protection on tariff items of this kind such as BBOA, they are not approaching the Economic Conference with the idea of giving and taking but with the idea of getting tariff rates adjusted so that eventually they can compete on all the trade all over the world which is to be admired from their own point of view but seems to be lacking the spirit in which we are supposed to enter this Conference and would seem to be actuated by interests now outside of the Empire who expect to eventually manufacture in England and who are probably saying that they must have these arrangements before they can come to England and manufacture but I think we should take the stand quite firmly that there is plenty of consumption in England and once they are protected from outside sources that these industries will establish there regardless of whether they have access to Imperial Rates or not.

One other point is that the present English tariff is such that exports of silk cloth are practically bounced due to a drawback arrangement which gives them back more than they pay in excise tax on raw silk.

We are trying to obtain some side figures of the size of the English domestic silk industry which we will have in our Brief.

Very respectfully yours,

PMW:SS

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FILE: TARIFF- ECONOMIC CONFERENCE - GENERAL - SILK. 1932.

LETTERHEAD OF GROUT'S LIMITED.
EXTRACT OF LETTER DATED APRIL 13TH, 1932, FROM P. R. WATSON TO MR. D. HALLAM, THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, TORONTO.

"In the April 8th issue of the Canadian Textile Journal on page 15 there is an announcement of the Manhattan Mills. Ltd,

This is being backed by Benjamin F. Sherzer of Manhattan Silks & Woollens Ltd., Montreal, Que. I am wondering whether we could in good taste draw his attention to the fact that a lot of things might happen at the coming Imperial Conference to make the weaving of rayon in Canada quite a questionable proposition and suggest to him that they should make some enquiries at Ottawa before they start up their plant or postpone same until this question is settled by the Imperial Conference and become members of the Association in the meantime so that we can use this establishment as an argument to further getting adequate protection or at least, retaining what we have on the present schedule. "

FILE: - TARIFF - ECONOMIC CONFERENCE - GENERAL. SILK. 1932.

LETTERHEAD OF GROUT'S LIMITED.
SALES OFFICES. SOMMER BLDG.,MONTREAL.

July 25th, 1932.

Mr. D. Hallam,
5 Rideau Gate,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hallam:

Over the weekend I have been reading my back papers and I notice all the agitation in regards to raising the empire content of goods that qualify for preferential treatment and the talk of raising it from 25% to various percentages as high as 50% and I think it would be good business if you could find out what is being done and what representations we can make in view of the following that I am going to tell you.

As you know there is no empire silk with the exception of very little in India and the cloth that is in style today is a big heavy all silk pure dye fabric weighing about 30 lbs. to the 100 yards which has approximately 75% material which would be Japanese or Chinese silk or non-empire.

On a 10½ lb.cloth to the 100 yards which is the 10 momme stuff that used to come in from Japan and which is our bread and butter article at the moment and which is being sold for less than cost a cloth on a basis of $2.50 silk which would have a 46% material content and something between that, say, 19 lbs.to the 100 yards or an average cloth that would sell while silk was around the $2.00 level would contain 52% material. These percentages are arrived at by including as empire content the dyeing charges,the overhead charges and the selling chartes.

There are two or three points of view.First,if the 50% regulation is put in,that it must be 50% empire material and labour to qualify for preference tariff it might be a good way to minimize the English competition in the future,but, of course, there is always the danger that some ruling will be made in the future that because of the fact that silk is not obtainable in the empire it cannot qualify so that it seems to me the proper procedure is to get this ruling to start off with, that is, the material is not obtainable in the Empire but can qualify under preferential tariffs with 25% empire content and getting tariff enough to protect us against English competition.

In the Art silk position, if we should be able to get preferential arrangements for the Empire and there was a possibility that we could export to New Zealand and Australia, we could not qualify unless we bought our art silk from England, especially Acetate, because as you know, we cannot buy from the Canadian

FILE: - TARIFF - ECONOMIC CONDITIONS - GENERAL. SILK. 1928.

LETTERHEAD OF GROUT'S LIMITED.
SALES OFFICES. SOUTHEE BLDG., MONTREAL.

July 20th, 1928.

Mr. D. Hallam,
5 Rideau Gate,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hallam:

Over the weekend I have been reading my back papers and I notice all the agitation in regards to raising the empire content of goods that qualify for preferential treatment and the talk of raising it from 25% to various percentages as high as 50% and I think it would be good business if you could find out what is being done and what representations we can make in view of the following that I am going to tell you.

As you know there is no empire silk with the exception of very little in India and the cloth that is in style today is a big heavy all silk pure dye fabric weighing about 30 lbs. to the 100 yards which has approximately 75% material which would be Japanese or Chinese silk or non-empire.

On a 10½ lb. cloth to the 100 yards which is the 10 momme stuff that used to come in from Japan and which is our bread and butter article at the moment and which is being sold for less than cost a cloth on a basis of $2.50 silk which would have a 45% material content and some thing between that, say, 12 lbs. to the 100 yards or an average cloth that would sell while silk was around the $3.00 level would contain 42% material. These percentages are arrived at by including as empire content the dyeing charges, the overhead charges and the selling charges.

There are two or three points of view. First, if the 50% regulation is put in, that it must be 50% empire material and labour to qualify for preference tariff it might be a good way to minimize the English competition in the future, but, of course, there is always the danger that some ruling will be made in the future that because of the fact that silk is not obtainable in the empire it cannot qualify so that it comes to us the proper procedure is to get this ruling to start off with, that is, the material is not obtainable in the Empire but can qualify under preferential tariffs with 25% empire content and getting tariff enough to protect us against English competition.

In the art silk position, if we should be able to get preferential arrangements for the Empire and there was a possibility that we could export to New Zealand and Australia, we could not qualify unless we bought our art silk from Empire, especially rayons, because as you know, we cannot buy from the Dominion

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Mr. D. Hallam July 25th, 1932.

Celanese and it would be giving them a virtual monopoly on any export business, that is the Celanese Co. of Canada, if this went through, so that it seems that we must more than ever work for getting the decision on yarn so that they are available either in Canada or England.

I am writing this in a hurry and only giving you the points that I have thought about in the meantime and I am quite frank in saying that I think they should be seriously studied.

Very respectfully yours,

"P.R.WATSON"

PRW:SW

Mr. D. Hallam July 28th, 1958.

Delamere and it would be giving them a virtual monopoly on any export business, that is the Delamere Co. of Canada, if this went through, so that it seems that we must more than ever work for getting the decision on yarn so that they are available either in Canada or England.

I am writing this in a hurry and only giving you the points that I have thought about in the meantime and I am quite frank in saying that I think they should be seriously studied.

Very respectfully yours,

"F.R.WATSON"

MOW:SW

FILE: TARIFF BOARD - RAYON & COTTON HEARING - 1935 - REF.83 ITEM 561

WATSON P. R. (SILK)

GROUT'S LIMITED.

St.Catharines, Oct.17,1935.

Major Douglas Hallam
Silk Assoc. of Canada,
TORONTO.

Dear Sir,-

In reply to yours of the 15th inst. it has just occurred to me that there are one or two more angles that it might be well for us to consider in regard to the coming Hearing before the Tariff Board.

If the Judge and the Tariff Board are not in too good standing and they are liable to be dismissed, it would be fair I suppose to take the attitude that the Government even on the coming Budget would not implement any report that they may make, and if eventually, he is going to be removed it might be well for us to consider making the coming Hearing more or less of a shadow on taking the attitude that there is no use telling your whole story when you will not get hurt one way or the other if you don't.

In fact, if you think about this matter the more you think about it the nicer it really sounds if we are all prepared to take ~~the stand.~~
a chance

Very respectfully yours,

Sgd. P. R. Watson.

Insincerely

FILE: TARIFF BOARD - RAYON & COTTON HEARING - 1928 - REF.85 ITEM 581

WATSON F. R. (SILK)

GROUT'S LIMITED.

St.Catharines, Oct.17,1928.

Major Douglas Hallam
Silk Assoc. of Canada,
TORONTO.

Dear Sir,-

In reply to yours of the 16th inst. it has just occurred to me that there are one or two more angles that it might be well for us to consider in regard to the coming Hearing before the Tariff Board.

If the Judge and the Tariff Board are not in too good standing and they are liable to be dismissed, it would be fair I suppose to take the attitude that the Government even on the coming Budget would not implement any report that they may make, and if eventually, he is going to be removed it might be well for us to consider making the coming Hearing more or less of a sham or taking the attitude that there is no use telling your whole story when you will not get hurt one way or the other if you don't.

In fact, if you think about this matter the more you think about it the wider it really sounds if we are all prepared to take the blame.

Very respectfully yours,

Sgd. F. R. Watson.

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SILK ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

TARIFF

Tariff changes, 1932 - Results on Industry - Survey, broad silks.

Letter from Douglas Hallam to Consolidated Silk Mills Limited, Montreal, dated February 1, 1932.

"I have your questionnaire regarding 1930-1931, copy of which I attach. I would be obliged if you will check this as the figures do not look right. As you are aware, Ottawa treated the silk industry extremely well in the 1930-1931 tariff revisions, and they are entitled to the most accurate figures we can provide to show the advantages gained by these changes, as a very heavy attack is going to be made on the protective policy immediately on the opening of Parliament."

Where are the
answers to this question

The Silk Association of Canada

DOUGLAS HALLAM, SEC'Y. 503-504 ATLAS BLDG., TORONTO 2

Confidential

January 15th, 1932.

Douglas Hallam, 350 Bay Street, Toronto.

Sir: The following information is for the purpose of compiling information for the government and is confidential as usual.

Name of Firm.....

Place .....

EMPLOYEES:

(1) Average number of employees, omitting administrative office and sales, for the years:

1930..... 1931.....

(2) Total number of hours worked by all these employees for the years:

1930..... 1931.....

PLANT:

(3) Have you made any capital extension to your plant since Sept, 1930?

Amount $.....

Give any further particulars below.

PRODUCTION:

(4) Production in lineal yards of:

(a) Woven fabrics wholly or in part of silk, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of artificial silk.

1930..... 1931.....

(b) Woven fabrics wholly or in part of artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of silk.

1930..... 1931.....

REMARKS.

(5) And further information useful in setting out value of tariff increases to your industry :

Table of Employment compiled from Advance Reports on the Textile Industries, Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Primary Textile Groups:

	Employees	Wages and Salaries	Average Wages
x1930	50,263	$ 41,150,193	$ 811.00
1931	50,931	42,285,884	830.00
1932	51,030	39,707,849	778.00
1933	53,753	40,836,073	759.00
1934	59,038	46,050,395	780.00
	9,200 increase	5,900,202	1/3 of our total exports to Japan

From a combined index of employment figure in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (124.1) the calculated employees for 1935 are 61,204.

The General index of industrial employment in Canada was as follows: D.B.S. (1926 = 100)

	All Industries	Thread, Yarn & Cloth	Hosiery & Knit Goods.
1930	113.4	97.6	107.7
1931	102.5	99.1	105.2
1932	87.5	104.9	108.8
1933	83.4	105.7	108.8
1934	96.0	121.9	116.4
1935	99.4	127.4	118.5

x Note: In the 1930 figure a group was not segregated in the D.B.S. figures, which was segregated in 1931: This group in 1931 was: Dyeing and finishing of textiles: 847 employees, $945,002.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM 66 MILLS IN THE KNITTING GROUP.

These mills mainly produced socks and stockings, other knitted goods, and yarns for the knitting trade.

The Census of Industry report for 1929 lists 159 knitting mills. This summary covers roughly over one half of the employment offered by the industry.

This report shows strikingly the effect of protection and lack of protection. Socks and stockings and yarns were protected in 1930 and other knit goods were not protected.

PRODUCTION	Summary of 66 mills. 1930	1931	Increase or Decrease	%
Socks & Stockings.	29,735,832 prs.	40,089,624prs.	10,353,792 Inc.	30.7% Inc.
Yarns for sale....	3,897,425 lbs.	4,548,655lbs.	651,230 Inc.	16.6% Inc.
Other knit goods..	$8,792,526	$6,983,782	$1,808,744 Dec.	20.5% Dec.
Products not specified.....	$1,068,774	$ 863,705	$ 205,072 Dec.	28.6% Dec.
Hours of Labor...	21,733,628	22,441,106	707,478 Inc.	3.2% Inc.
Employees.....	9.728	9,696	32 Dec.	.3% Dec.

Employment figures do not include office or sales staff.

Capital Expenditure since September 1930, $ 1,105,360.

EMPLOYMENT.

Roughly speaking the employment lost in producing knit goods which were not protected was picked up in the production of socks and stockings which were protected. Example : A mill producing both socks and stockings and other knit goods reported :-

	Average number of employees. 1930	1931
On hosiery.....	217	258
On knit goods...	451	410
Total.....	668	668

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM 66 MILLS IN THE KNITTING GROUP.

These mills mainly produced socks and stockings, other knitted goods, and yarns for the knitting trade.

The Census of Industry report for 1929 lists 189 knitting mills. This summary covers roughly over one half of the employment offered by the industry.

This report shows strikingly the effect of protection and lack of protection. Socks and stockings and yarns were protected in 1930 and other knit goods were not protected.

PRODUCTION	Summary of 66 mills. 1930	1931	Increase or Decrease	%
Socks & Stockings	20,718,845 prs.	40,089,534prs.	19,370,689 Inc.	93.7% Inc.
Yarns for sale	3,897,455 lbs.	4,545,050lbs.	647,620 Inc.	16.6% Inc.
Other knit goods	96,198,086	86,983,748	9,214,338 Dec.	9.5% Dec.
Products not specified	$1,088,774	$ 865,708	$ 208,072 Dec.	19.1% Dec.
Hours of Labor	21,783,658	22,241,108	457,472 Inc.	2.1% Inc.
Employees	9,958	9,888	70 Dec.	.7% Dec.

Employment figures do not include office or sales staff.

Capital Expenditure since December 1930. $ 1,108,860.

EMPLOYMENT.

Roughly speaking the employment lost in producing knit goods which were not protected was picked up in the production of socks and stockings which were protected. Example : a mill producing both socks and stockings and no knit goods reported :-

Average number of employees.	1930	1931
On hosiery.....	414	320
On knit goods...	221	410
Tot l.....	635	638

September 3rd, 1936.

FROM ACCOUNTS RELATING TO

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Exports from Great Britain in
First Seven Months of Year.

EXPORTS TO CANADA.

(1)

Wool		1935	1936		
Raw	lbs.	2,541,000	2,712,000	171,000	increase
Tops	lbs.	5,303,000	5,979,000	676,000	"
Yarns	lbs.	1,404,000	1,581,000	177,000	"
Cloth	Sq.Yds.	7,892,000	10,013,000	2,121,000	"

(2)

		1930	1936		
Raw	lbs.	1,284,000	2,712,000	1,428,000	increase
Tops	lbs.	3,484,300	5,979,000	2,484,700	"
Yarns	lbs.	2,619,700	1,581,000	1,038,700	Decrease
Cloth	Sq.Yds.	10,261,800	10,013,000	248,800	"

(3) Total of exports from Great Britain in £ Sterling to the five principal countries purchasing: wool tops, yarns, cloth and carpets:

Canada	£ 2,221,380
Germany	1,649,523
Argentine	1,272,908
U.ofS.Africa	1,211,761
Denmark	1,010,263

No other country purchased up to £1,000,000 worth from Great Britain.

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PREFERENTIAL RATES OF AFRICA AND ASIA ON HOSIERY.

	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
British Somaliland:		
Hosiery as "unenumerated goods"....ad val.	15%	20%
Mauritius:		
Wearing apparel (except boots and shoes) other than manufactures of silk or artificial silk.....ad val.	13%	25%
Silk manufactures, including artificial silk and articles containing 10% by weight or more of silk or artificial silk..ad val.	10%	25%
Cyprus:		
Hosiery as:		
"haberdashery".....ad val.	15.5%	20%
"silk (including of artificial silk)..ad val.	5%	30%
"woollen manufactures".....ad val.	15.5%	20%
"unenumerated goods".....ad val.	15.5%	20%
British North Borneo:		
Hosiery as "wearing apparel of all kinds" .....ad val.	7½%	10%
Federated Malay States:		
Hosiery as "unspecified wearing apparel" .....ad val.	10%	20%
Kedah (Unfederated Malay State):		
Hosiery as "unspecified wearing apparel" .....ad val.	10%	20%

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CANADIAN WOOLLEN & KNIT GOODS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

ELGIN 1610—504 ATLAS BUILDING, 350 BAY ST. TORONTO 2, ONT. DOUGLAS HALLAM, Sec.-Treas.

MAY 4 1933

BRITISH ISLES: TARIFF ON HOSIERY.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland:	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Hosiery wholly of silk, or hosiery containing silk where the value of the silk component exceeds 20% of the aggregate of the values of all components of the article .....ad val.	$36\frac{1}{9}$%	$43\frac{1}{3}$%
or, if higher, per lb.	10s.	12s.
Hosiery containing silk, where the value of the silk component exceeds 5% but does not exceed 20% of the total value..ad val.	$16\frac{2}{3}$%	20%
or, if higher, per lb.	3s.4d.	4s.
Hosiery containing silk, where the value of the silk component does not exceed 5% of the total value .....ad val.	10%	20%
or, if higher, per lb.	$7\frac{1}{2}$d.	9d.
Hosiery wholly of artificial silk, or hosiery containing artificial silk, but not containing silk, where the value of the artificial silk component exceeds 20% of the aggregate of the values of all the components .....ad val.	$36\frac{1}{9}$%	$43\frac{1}{3}$%
or, if higher, per lb.	4s.2d.	5s.
Hosiery containing artificial silk, but not containing silk, where the value of the artificial silk component exceeds 5% but does not exceed 20% of the total value .....ad val.	$16\frac{2}{3}$%	20%
or, if higher, per lb.	1s.$4\frac{2}{3}$d.	1s.8d.
Hosiery containing artificial silk, but not containing silk, where the value of the artificial silk component does not exceed 5% of the total value .....ad val.	10%	20%
or, if higher, per lb.	$3\frac{1}{3}$d.	4d.
Hosiery not containing silk or artificial silk .....ad val.	free	20%
IRISH FREE STATE:		
Hosiery (socks and stockings) of any material, other than those of a surgical or medical character....ad val.	30%	45%

The British Preferential rates quoted apply to Canadian products; the General tariff rates apply to all non-Empire products.

AUSTRALIA: TARIFF ON SOCKS AND STOCKINGS.

The General tariff applies to all countries outside the British Empire. On the items quoted below Canada is under the British Preferential tariff.

	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Socks for human attire:		
Cotton.....per dozen pairs	20s.	30s.
or, if higher, ad val.	50%	70%
Woollen or containing wool..... .....per dozen pairs..	17s.6d.	25s.6d.
or, if higher, ad val.	50%	70%
Silk or containing silk but not containing wool, and not elsewhere included in the tariff.....per dozen pairs	20s.	30s.
or, if higher, ad val.	45%	65%
Stockings for human attire:		
Cotton.....per dozen pairs	30s.	50s.
or, if higher, ad val.	50%	70%
Woollen or containing wool..... .....per dozen pairs	25s.	35s.
or, if higher, ad val.	50%	70%
Silk or containing silk but not containing wool, and not elsewhere included in the tariff.....per dozen pairs	30s.	50s.
or, if higher, ad val.	45%	65%

Additional Duties.

There is a Primage duty of 10% leviable on the dutiable value, also a Sales tax of 6% leviable on the full duty-paid value as increased by 20% thereof.

"Socks" means any hose which do not cover the knee;
"Stockings" means any hose that covers the knee.

CHAPTER IX. TARIFF ON BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

The General Tariff applies to all countries outside the British Empire. In the items quoted below Canada is under the British Preferential Tariff.

	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Books for human edification:		
Cotton.....per dozen pieces or, if higher, ad val.	20c. 20%	30c. 35%
Woollen or containing wool.....per dozen pieces or, if higher, ad val.	17½c. 20%	25c. 35%
Silk or containing silk but not containing wool, and not elsewhere included in the tariff.....per dozen pieces or, if higher, ad val.	20c. 20%	30c. 35%
Stockings for human wear:		
Cotton.....per dozen pairs or, if higher, ad val.	20c. 20%	30c. 35%
Woollen or containing wool.....per dozen pairs or, if higher, ad val.	25c. 20%	35c. 35%
Silk or containing silk but not containing wool, and not elsewhere included in the tariff.....per dozen pairs or, if higher, ad val.	20c. 20%	30c. 35%

Additional Duties.

There is a Primage duty of 10% leviable on the dutiable value, also a Extra tax of 6% leviable on the full duty-paid value as increased by 20% thereof.

"Books" means any bound units so as to cover the inner "stockings" means any hose that covers the leg.

NEW ZEALAND: TARIFF ON HOSIERY.

	Rate to Canada.	Rate to Union South Africa, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, India	Rate to Australia	Rate to United Kingdom	Rate to non-British countries.
Socks or stockings of silk or artificial silk: up to and including March 31, 1933.....	32½% ad val. plus 22½% of duty (trade agreement).	32½% ad val. plus 22½% of duty.	25% (trade agreement.)	27½% (trade agreement).	50% ad val. plus 22½% of duty.
On and after April 1, 1933..		27½% ad val. plus 22½% of duty.			
All other socks and stockings: Up to and including March 31, 1933.....	32½% ad val. plus 22½% of duty	32½% ad val. plus 22½% of duty.	25% (trade agreement).	27½% (trade agreement).	50% ad val. plus 22½% of duty.
On and after April 1, 1933..	27½% ad val. plus 22½% of duty.	27½% ad val. plus 22½% of duty.			

FIJI, WESTERN SAMOA.

Canadian products are entitled to the British Preferential tariff rates quoted below. Products of all non-British countries are under the General tariff rates.

Articles not rated under any other item of a tariff are dutiable as "unenumerated" goods.

	British Prefer'l Tariff.	General Tariff.	Additional Duties.
Fiji:			
Unenumerated goods.....ad val.	20%	35%	2%
Western Samoa:			
Unenumerated goods.....ad val.	17½%	25%	5%

NEW ZEALAND: TARIFF ON HOSIERY.

	Rate to Canada.	Rate to Newfound-land, India.	Rate to Union South Africa, Irish Free State, to Jon-dia.	Rate to United Kingdom	Rate to non-British country.
Socks or stock-ings of silk or artificial silk: up to and in-cluding March 31, 1935.....	33⅓% ad val. plus 22½% of duty (trade agreement).	33⅓% ad val. plus 22½% of duty.	25% (trade agree-ment).	27½% (trade plus 22½% of duty.	50% ad val.
On and after April 1, 1935:				27½% ad val. plus 22½% of duty.	
All other socks and stockings: Up to and in-cluding March 31, 1935.....	33⅓% ad val. plus 22½% of duty	33⅓% ad val. plus 22½% of duty.	25% (trade agree-ment).	27½% (trade plus 22½% of duty.	50% ad val.
On and after April 1, 1935..	27½% ad val. plus 22½% of duty.	27½% ad val. plus 22½% of duty.			

FIJI, WESTERN SAMOA.

Certain goods are specified to the Imperial Preferential tariff rates quoted below. Articles of all non-British countries are under the General tariff rates.

Articles not rated under any other item of a tariff may entitle as "unenumerated" goods.

Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.	Additional Duties.
Fiji:			
Unenumerated goods.....ad val.	20%	40%	4%
Western Samoa:			
Unenumerated goods.....ad val.	17½%	40%	4%

BRITISH WEST INDIES: TARIFFS ON HOSIERY.

The British Preferential tariff rates apply to products of Canada and other parts of the British Empire. The General tariff applies to products of all non-British countries.

Hosiery of materials not named in the tariff would be dutiable as "unenumerated" goods.

	British Prefer'l Tariff.	General Tariff.	Additional Duties.
Trinidad & Tabago:			
Hosiery of cotton...per doz. prs.	9d.	6s.9d.	10% of duty.
Hosiery of artificial silk..... .....per doz. prs.	1s.	7s.	10% of duty.
Hosiery of natural silk..... .....per doz. prs.	4s.	13s.	10% of duty.
Hosiery of wool.....ad val.	10%	20%	10% of duty.
Barbados:			
Hosiery of cotton and artificial silk.....per pr.	1d.x	7d.x	10% of duty.
Hosiery of silk.....per pr.	6d.	1s.3d.	10% of duty.
Other hosiery.....ad val.	10%	20%	10% of duty.
Jamaica:			
Cotton hosiery.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 6d. per pair.	1s. per package.
Silk and artificial silk and hosiery of which the chief component of value is silk, or artificial silk.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 9d. per pair.	1s. per package.
Goods unenumerated in the tariff.. .....ad val.	15%	20%	1s. per package.
Bahamas:			
Hosiery of cotton or artificial... silk.....ad val.	20%	20% plus 6d. per pair.	
Hosiery of silk.....ad val.	20%	20% plus 9d. per pair.	
Goods unenumerated in the tariff.. .....ad val.	10%	20%	
Grenada:			
Hosiery of cotton and artificial.. silk, value 6d. and under per pair .....per pr.	Free	6d.	15% of duty.
Hosiery of cotton and artificial.. silk, value over 6d. per pair..... .....per pr.	3d.	9d.	15% of duty.
Hosiery of silk.....per pr.	9d.	1s.6d.	15% of duty.
Hosiery of wool and woollen manufactures.....ad val.	15%	22½%	15% of duty.

xTo revert on May 11, 1933, to former rates of 10% Preferential and 20% General.

BRITISH WEST INDIES: DUTIES ON HOSIERY.

The British Preferential tariff rates apply to products of Canada and other parts of the British Empire. The General tariff applies to products of all non-British countries.

Hosiery of materials not named in the tariff would be dutiable as "unenumerated" goods.

	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.	Additional Duties.
Trinidad & Tobago:			
Hosiery of cotton...per doz. prs.	9d.	6s.9d.	10% of duty.
Hosiery of artificial silk.....per doz. prs.	1s.	7s.	10% of duty.
Hosiery of natural silk.....per doz. prs.	4s.	14s.	10% of duty.
Hosiery of wool.....ad val.	10%	40%	10% of duty.
Barbados:			
Hosiery of cotton and artificial silk.....per pr.	1d.	9d.	10% of duty.
Hosiery of silk.....per pr.	6d.	1s.6d.	10% of duty.
Other hosiery.....ad val.	10%	20%	10% of duty.
Jamaica:			
Cotton Hosiery.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 6d. per pair.	1s. per package.
Silk and artificial silk and hosiery of which the chief component of value is silk, or artificial silk.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 4d. per pair.	1s. per package.
Goods unenumerated in the tariff.....ad val.	10%	20%	1s. per package.
Bahamas:			
Hosiery of cotton or artificial silk.....ad val.	20%	20% plus 6d. per pair.	
Hosiery of silk.....ad val.	20%	20% plus 9d. per pair.	
Goods unenumerated in the tariff.....ad val.	10%	20%	
Grenada:			
Hosiery of cotton and artificial silk, value 6d. and under per pair.....per pr.	Free	6d.	10% of duty.
Hosiery of cotton and artificial silk, value over 6d. per pair.....per pr.	6d.	9d.	10% of duty.
Hosiery of silk.....per pr.	9d.	1s.6d.	10% of duty.
Hosiery of wool and woollen yarn.....ad val.	10%	20%	10% of duty.

BRITISH WEST INDIES: TARIFFS ON HOSIERY.

	British Prefer'l Tariff.	General Tariff	Additional Duties
St. Lucia:			
Cotton and artificial silk hosiery.....ad val.	15%	15% plus 6d. x per pair.	25% of duty.
Silk Hosiery.....ad val.	15%	15% plus 9d. x per pair.	25% of duty.
Other hosiery.....ad val.	15%	22½%	25% of duty.
St. Vincent:			
Hosiery: Cotton or artificial silk.... .....per pr.	3d.	9d.	12½% of duty.
Silk.....per pr.	9d.	1s.6d.	12½% of duty.
Wool and woollen mfg..ad val.	10%	15%	12½% of duty.
Antigua:			
Hosiery: Cotton and artificial silk... .....ad val.	10%	10% plus 6d. per pair.	10% of duty.
Silk.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 9d. per pair.	10% of duty.
Other Hosiery.....ad val.	10%	15%	10% of duty.
Dominica:			
Hosiery: Cotton and artificial silk... .....ad val.	10%	10% plus 6d. per pair.	15% of duty.
Silk.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 9d. per pair.	15% of duty.
Other hosiery.....ad val.	10%	15%	15% of duty.
St. Kitts-Nevis:			
Hosiery Cotton and artificial silk... .....ad val.	10%	10% plus 6d. per pair.	25% of duty.
Silk.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 9d. per pair.	25% of duty.
Other hosiery.....ad val.	10%	15%	25% of duty.

x The specific rate of 6d. and 9d. per pair on General tariff is exempt from surtax of 25% of the duty applicable to other rates quoted.

BRITISH WEST INDIES: TARIFFS ON HOSIERY

	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff	Additional Duties
Ex. India:			
Cotton and artificial silk hosiery.....ad val.	15%	75% plus 6d. x per pair.	25% of duty.
Silk Hosiery.....ad val.	15%	75% plus 9d. x per pair.	25% of duty.
Other hosiery.....ad val.	15%	[illegible]	25% of duty.
Ex. Vienna:			
Hosiery:			
Cotton or artificial silk.....per kg.	7d.	9d.	125% of duty.
Silk.....per kg.	9d.	1s.6d.	125% of duty.
Wool and woollen fabrics.....ad val.	10%	15%	125% of duty.
Antigua:			
Hosiery:			
Cotton and artificial silk.....ad val.	10%	15% plus 6d. per pair.	10% of duty.
Silk.....ad val.	10%	15% plus 9d. per pair.	10% of duty.
Other Hosiery.....ad val.	10%	15%	10% of duty.
Dominica:			
Hosiery:			
Cotton and artificial silk.....ad val.	10%	15% plus 6d. per pair.	10% of duty.
Silk.....ad val.	10%	15% plus 9d. per pair.	10% of duty.
Other hosiery.....ad val.	10%	15%	10% of duty.
St. Kitts-Nevis:			
Hosiery			
Cotton and artificial silk.....ad val.	10%	15% plus 6d. per pair.	25% of duty.
Silk.....ad val.	10%	15% plus 9d. per pair.	25% of duty.
Other hosiery.....ad val.	10%	15%	25% of duty.

* The specific rate of 6d. and 9d. per pair on domestic tariff is exempt from excess of 50% of the duty applicable to other rates provided.

BRITISH WEST INDIES: TARIFFS ON HOSIERY.

	British Prefer'l. Tariff	General Tariff	Additional Duties
Montserrat:			
Cotton and artificial silk hosiery.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 6d. per pair.	
Silk hosiery.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 9d. per pair.	
Other hosiery.....ad val.	10%	15%	
Virgin Islands:			
Cotton and artificial silk hosiery.....ad val.	8%	8% plus 6d. per pair.	2% of duty.
Silk hosiery.....ad val.	8%	8% plus 9d. per pr.	2% of duty.
Other hosiery.....ad val.	8%	12%	2% of duty.
Turks and Caicos Islands:			
Hosiery (as goods unenumerated in the tariff).....ad val.	10%	15%	
Bermuda:			
Hosiery of cotton and/or of artificial silk.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 6d. per pair.	
Hosiery of silk.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 9d. per pair.	
Goods unenumerated in the tariff .....ad val.	10%	12½%	
British Guiana:			
Hosiery - Socks and stockings: Cotton.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 12 cents per pr. or 30% (whichever is greater)	5% of duty if imported by parcel post: 3% ad val.
Artificial silk.....ad val.	16⅔%	16⅔% plus 12 cents per pr. or 33⅓% (whichever is greater)	5% of duty if imported by parcel post; 3% ad val.
Silk.....ad val.	16⅔%	16⅔% plus 18 cents per pair or 33⅓% (which ever is greater)	5% of duty if imported by parcel post; 3% ad val.
Woollen.....ad val.	16⅔%	33⅓%	5% of duty if imported by parcel post; 3% ad val.

BRITISH WEST INDIES: TARIFFS ON HOSIERY.

	British preferential Tariff	General Tariff	Additional Duties
Montserrat:			
Cotton and artificial silk hosiery.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 6d. per pair.	
Silk hosiery.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 9d. per pair.	
Other hosiery.....ad val.	10%	15%	
Virgin Islands:			
Cotton and artificial silk hosiery.....ad val.	8%	8% plus 6d. per pair.	2% of duty.
Silk hosiery.....ad val.	8%	8% plus 9d. per pr.	2% of duty.
Other hosiery.....ad val.	8%	15%	2% of duty.
Turks and Caicos Islands:			
Hosiery is goods unenumerated in the tariff.....ad val.	10%	15%	
Bermuda:			
Hosiery of cotton and/or artificial silk.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 6d. per pair.	
Hosiery of silk.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 9d. per pair.	
Goods unenumerated in the tariff.....ad val.	10%	15%	
British Guiana:			
Hosiery - Socks and stockings: Cotton.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 12 cents per pr. or 30% (whichever is greater)	5% or 30% of duty imported by parcel post: 5% ad val.
Artificial silk.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 12 cents per pr. or 45% (whichever is greater)	5% of duty imported by parcel post: 5% ad val.
Silk.....ad val.	10%	10% plus 12 cents per pair or 35% (which ever is greater)	5% of duty if imported by parcel post: 5% ad val.
Woollen.....ad val.	10%	35%	5% of duty if imported by

British West Indies: Tariffs on Hosiery.

	British Prefer'l Tariff	General Tariff	Additional Duties
British Honduras:			
Cotton and/or artificial silk.....per pair	5¢	15¢	5¢ per pkg.
Silk hosiery.....per pair	20¢	40¢	5¢ per pkg.
Wool and woollen mfg...ad val.	10%	20%	37½% of duty; 5¢ per pkg.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS OF AFRICA AND ASIA ON HOSIERY.

In the Union of South Africa the Minimum tariff on hosiery applies to Canada and the United Kingdom, and the Maximum tariff to all other countries.

	Minimum Tariff	Maximum Tariff
Union of South Africa:		
Hosiery: socks and stockings.....ad val.	10%	15%

In the following countries the British Preferential tariff applies to Canada and the General tariff to all non-British countries.

	British Prefer'l Tariff	General Tariff
Southern Rhodesia:		
Socks & Stockings of cotton or wool.ad val.	10%	20%
Socks & stockings of silk or artificial silk or mixtures thereof with any other material.....ad val.	12%	20%
Northern Rhodesia:x		
Socks & stockings of cotton or wool.ad val.	10%	15%
Socks & stockings of silk or artificial silk or mixtures thereof with any other material.....ad val.	10%	20%
Sierra Leone:		
Hosiery as "unenumerated goods"....ad val.	20%	30%
Gambia:		
Hosiery of all kinds.....ad val.	10%	12½%
Seychelles:		
Silk manufactures, including artificial silk and articles having principally silk or artificial silk worked thereon..ad val.	16½%	55%
Hosiery other than silk or artificial silk.....ad val.	16½%	27½%

x Zambesi Basin only. In the Congo Basin socks and stockings are dutiable at the rate of 10% ad valorem regardless of the country of origin.

British East Indies: Tariffs on Hosiery.

	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff	Additional Duties
British Honduras:			
Cotton and/or artificial silk.....per pair	5%	15%	5% per dkg.
Silk hosiery.....per pair	30%	40%	5% per dkg.
Wool and woollen mix...ad val.	10%	20%	37½% of duty; 5% per dkg.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS OF AFRICA AND ASIA ON HOSIERY.

In the Union of South Africa the Minimum Tariff on hosiery applies to Canada and the United Kingdom, and the Maximum tariff to all other countries.

	Minimum Tariff	Maximum Tariff
Union of South Africa:		
Hosiery, socks and stockings.....ad val.	10%	15%

In the following countries the General Preferential tariff applies to Canada and the General tariff to all non-British countries.

	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Southern Rhodesia:		
Socks & stockings of cotton or wool.ad val.	10%	30%
Socks & stockings of silk or artificial silk or mixtures thereof with any other material.....ad val.	20%	30%
Northern Rhodesia:*		
Socks & stockings of cotton or wool.ad val.	10%	15%
Socks & stockings of silk or artificial silk or mixtures thereof with any other material.....ad val.	10%	20%
Sierra Leone:		
Hosiery as "unenumerated goods"...ad val.	20%	30%
Gambia:		
Hosiery of all kinds.....ad val.	10%	15%
Seychelles:		
Silk manufactures, including artificial silk and articles having principally silk or artificial silk mixed therewith.....ad val.	10%	20%
Hosiery other than silk or artificial silk.....ad val.	10%	27½%

* Zambezi Basin only. In the Congo Basin socks and stockings are [illegible]

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS OF AFRICA AND ASIA ON HOSIERY.

	British Prefer'l Tariff	General Tariff
British Somaliland:		
Hosiery as "unenumerated goods".....ad val.	15%	25%
Mauritius:		
Wearing apparel (except boots and shoes) other than manufactures of silk or artificial silk.....ad val.	13%	26%
Silk manufactures, including artificial silk and articles containing 15% by weight or more of silk or artificial silk..ad val.	16½%	55%
Cyprus:		
Hosiery as:		
"haberdashery".....ad val.	13.3%	20%
"silk (inclusive of artificial silk).ad val.	25%	30%
"woollen manufactures".....ad val.	16.6%	25%
"unenumerated goods".....ad val.	16.6%	20%
British North Borneo:		
Hosiery as "wearing apparel of all kinds" .....ad val.	7½%	10%
Federated Malay States:		
Hosiery as "unspecified wearing apparel" .....ad val.	10%	20%
Kelantan (Unfederated Malay State):		
Hosiery as "unspecified wearing apparel" .....ad val.	10%	20%

PREFERENTIAL RATES OF AFRICA AND ASIA ON HOSIERY

	British Preferential Rate	General Tariff
British Possessions:		
Hosiery as "unmounted goods".....ad val.	15%	25%
Manufacture:		
Working apparel (except boots and gloves) other than manufactures of silk or artificial silk.....ad val.	12½	25%
Silk manufactures, including artificial silk and articles containing 10% by weight or more of silk or artificial silk.ad val.	16⅔	50%
Clothing:		
Hosiery as:		
"underclothing".....ad val.	15.3%	30%
"silk (including artificial silk)".....ad val.	20%	50%
"woollen manufacture".....ad val.	15.3%	30%
"unmounted goods".....ad val.	10.2%	30%
British North Borneo:		
Hosiery as "working apparel of all kinds".....ad val.	7½	15%
Federated Malay States:		
Hosiery as "manufactured wearing apparel".....ad val.	10%	20%
Kelantan (Unfederated Malay States):		
Hosiery as "manufactured wearing apparel".....ad val.	10%	20%

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CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM JAPAN: COTTON PIECE GOODS

(pounds)

	3031-523 GREY		523a BLEACHED		3036-523b PRINTED		3037-523b PIECE-DYED		3038-523b YARN-DYED		3040-523e PILE	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Jan.	-	-	1,544	186	-	221	5,513	2,899	416	-	-	2,935
Feb.	117	-	914	681	1,099	36	3,474	4,340	-	153	-	905
Mar.	-	-	250	3,209	24	9,045	1,181	11,229	410	1,320	-	1,452
Apr.	-	15	-	1,547	-	1,568	4,185	3,457	-	175	-	648
May	-	-	745	977	56	314	535	370	490	625	376	1,624
June	-	-	829	1,032	295	35	2,239	3,055	-	-	1,594	3,354
July	-	-	111	869	90	550	515	1,549	-	659	607	11,200
Aug.	-	526	336	697	219	215	1,824	9,409	-	-	256	6,663
	117	541	4,729	9,198	1,783	11,984	19,466	36,308	1,316	2,932	2,833	28,781
Sept.	-	-	128	-	806	-	192	-	-	-	4,163	-
Oct.	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	826	-
Nov.	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	524	-
Dec.	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	1,623	-
	117		4,857		2,750		19,838		1,316		9,969	

28781
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9 [illegible]8
541
63

654

649

CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM JAPAN: SILK

	560 - GREIGE FABRICS (yds.)		560a - FINISHED FABRICS (yds.)		560b - FINISHED FABRICS (26" & less) (yds.)		564 - TIE FABRICS ($)		567 - CLOTHING (ozs.)		567 - ARTICLES (ozs.)	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Jan.	8,147	9,349	29,689	29,955	12,783	-	2,107	3,243	9,042	10,667	2,165	1,747
Feb.	10,211	2,500	6,487	15,951	-	9,848	2,702	2,494	1,395	4,246	1,419	1,486
Mar.	-	21,895	8,030	14,439	7,860	8,759	1,404	4,702	8,903	4,255	492	1,334
Apr.	-	19,754	5,013	19,537	750	20,482	2,396	2,778	5,856	3,279	3,087	2,905
May	8,535	1,310	11,122	19,337	6,250	-	2,202	2,022	517	2,413	1,100	1,659
June	8,788	12,992	8,646	2,170	8,875	13,425	2,594	2,977	2,116	5,707	1,791	1,301
July	2,941	12,936	1,251	4,075	3,750	2,200	1,246	4,509	1,783	12,579	882	1,021
Aug.	2,502	2,923	30,570	1,949	15,000	5,000	2,385	8,634	5,165	10,945	1,530	199
	41,124	83,659	100,808	107,413	55,268	59,714	17,036	31,359	34,777	54,091	12,466	11,652
							17036		34777			
Sept.	8,588	-	1,340	-	21,154	-	4,182	14323	4,779	20324	568	-
Oct.	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	2,779	-	4,601	-	835	-
Nov.	4,599	-	3,255	-	-	-	418	-	904	-	1,358	-
Dec.	-	-	210	-	100	-	378	-	2,937	-	4	-
	54,311		105,613		80,272		24,793		47,998		15,231	

GENERATION FACTORS TYPE 3AR4AR: 3R1K

	600 - DESTINO REMINDER (yds.)		600a - TYMPANUM REMINDER (yds.)		600b - SINGERED REMINDER (EC & Laes) (yds.)		604 - TIE PAMPING (%)		607 - STRENGTHS (ozs.)		607 - ANTICLINE (ozs.)	
	1956	1958	1956	1958	1956	1958	1956	1958	1956	1958	1956	1958
m.	6,147	9,349	27,089	29,908	-	15,707	8,107	3,243	9,040	10,647	8,168	1,747
b.	10,211	6,800	8,487	18,921	-	9,840	2,706	2,494	1,395	4,546	1,419	1,486
r.	-	21,595	8,080	14,457	7,850	8,728	1,604	4,702	8,903	4,585	495	1,364
r.	-	19,764	8,018	13,827	750	10,435	2,355	2,770	7,864	3,577	3,087	2,905
y	8,358	1,710	11,122	19,807	6,250	-	2,102	2,052	817	2,413	1,100	1,484
ne	8,788	12,893	8,546	2,170	8,878	12,425	2,194	2,277	2,114	2,707	1,761	1,301
ly	2,941	12,934	1,521	4,075	3,750	2,200	1,244	4,509	1,738	12,579	858	1,021
e.	2,802	2,025	30,573	1,949	16,000	8,000	2,886	8,554	8,168	10,964	1,230	199
	41,164	83,029	100,808	107,415	55,558	80,714	17,026	21,286	54,177	54,021	12,466	11,052
pl.	8,588	-	1,340	-	31,164	-	4,188	-	4,775	-	858	-
s.	-	-	-	-	3,760	-	2,777	-	4,601	-	858	-
v.	4,699	-	3,825	-	-	-	418	-	904	-	1,280	-
e.	-	-	510	-	100	-	275	-	2,927	-	4	-
		86,311		108,615		80,872		24,788		47,398		12,521

CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM JAPAN: ARTIFICIAL SILK

	558b - YARN (lbs)		558d - THREADS CORDS (lbs)		561 - FABRICS (lbs)		562a-RIBBONS ($)		567a -CLOTHING (ozs)		567a-ARTICLES (ozs)	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Jan.	-	-	10	---	5,558	6,045	-	399	1,204	728	1,266	369
Feb.	-	2,380	-	-	4,149	12,090	-	864	1,244	144	20	-
Mar.	-	1,600	-	-	6,637	29,933	-	905	541	1,378	540	1,763
Apr.	600	600	20	400	5,908	16,069	70	-	895	710	990	851
May.	200	4,600	1,800	-	3,681	34,169	-	76	18115,017		-	1,012
June	600	1,000	180	-	1,897	30,275	-	145	2,441	6,430	80	2,385
July	-	1,000	5,042	400	2,508	33,270	-	161,000	243	1,972	1,546	3,015
Aug.	[illegible]	400	5,716	810	2,098	51,796	-	624	48	5,987	150	883
	1,400	11,580	12,768	1,610	32,436	213,647	70	3,013	6,797	52,366	4,592	10,278
Sept.	4,800			-	2,036	32436	-		1,996		1,368	
Oct.	2,000		-		4,217	181,211			3,851			
Nov.	1,250				2,097		185		2,328		106	
Dec	7,600				577				4,682		1,256	
	17,050		12,768		41,363		255		19,651		7,322	

moved
Rec'd 422 000 lbs
3.000.000 yds
$4.000.00

? Closes Kind not Made in Canada

Please find the enclosed
Bracks in Convert

FILE:
AMERICAN SILK JOURNAL (P.T.I)

COPY.

June 4th, 1932.

Silk Journal of American,
373 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Attached is a copy of a clipping from the Financial Times, Montreal. Possibly you would be interested in re-printing and commenting on it.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

FILE: AMERICAN SILK JOURNAL. (P.T.I.)

More "Fashions in Fakes."

There are few in the business and financial world who adapt themselves more quickly to changing conditions than the fake promoters and stock racketeers. The latest game reported to the Financial Times by the Betters Business Bureau has to do with the estblishment of new industries. Several of the larger towns in Quebec have already been approached with proposals to establish silk mills. Such proposals should be examined very closely. The racket is a very clever one.

The facts being capitalized include the following:-(1) The silk industry in Canada (until recently at least) has continued very prosperous (2) There is a desire on the part of towns without silk mills to share in the development of the industry. (3) There is the unemployment which increases the appeal from the standpoint of aiding local prosperity. (4) It can be pointed out that American industries are establishing in Canada because of tariff increases.

But the silk industry in the New England States has gone to pieces very badly and that is the crux of the proposal which, as laid before one of the municipalities is as follows:-

We will establish within the Municipality of the Town of...a Mill for the weaving of Pure Silk and operate the same, the equipment to consist of Sixty Looms with all the necessary Warpers, Winders, Quillers, Extractors and all the necessary equipment the parts for the completion of the plant with a capacity of 10,000 to 12,000 yards per week.

The appraisal value of the plant is $55,000 and the estimated cost of Customs and Freight charges if $12,000.

We would organize a Company under the laws of the Province of Quebec with an authorized Capital of $100,000 preference Stock and 100,000 of no Par value.

Of the stock issue we would take for the plant 55,000 of the Common Stock and for the Customs and Freight charges the cost in Preference Stock.

We would ask the local people to subscribe for the purposes of Working Capital only the sum of $30,000 of the Preference Stock, being 7 per cent.

Owing to conditions in the silk industry in the United States - where, it is said, looms are selling for approximately the price of junk - the plant referred to would have merely a nominal value even though it might be appraised at $55,000. The amount of duty is, therefore, also questionable. It would appear that practically all of the cash involved would be put up locally to the extent of $30,000 while the promoters would take preferred stock for the customs and freight charges, and would retain control of the whole proposition through 55,000 shares of common stock taken in exchange for the plant.

The silk industry in Canada has had a very important expansion during the past couple of years. The Financial Times understands, however, that is now facing a condition of over-production, and it is doubtful if there is room for additional mills at the present time even under the best auspices. Municipalities approached in connection with projects like that outlined should, therefore, examine the credentials of the promoters and the details of their proposals very closely before parting with any real money.

FILE: GROUT'S LIMITED (SILK GEN.)

C O P Y.

June 2nd, 1933.

Mr. P. R. Watson,
Grout's Ltd.,
St.Catharines, Ont.

Dear Mr. Watson,-

The material Mr. Bates of the Canadian Textile Journal desires is required for the Jubilee issue being got out at the end of June.

Attached is a copy of the letter Mr. Cowling sent him.

There are some things in your letter which I think are not advisable to put on record, and I am attaching my suggestion, which if satisfactory to you, could be mailed on.

Yours faithfully,

Encl.

Secretary.

FILE: GROUT'S LIMITED (SILK GEN.)

DRAFT.

C O P Y.

May 15th, 1933.

Editor,
Canadian Textile Journal,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:

Production of silk fabrics in Canada to fully supply the requirements of the home market as to variety of range, quality and price, is an accomplished fact. The skill and intelligence of Canadian textile workers has been demonstrated. The industry has proved its value to Canada by providing ever increasing employment through a period when such employment was a vital necessity. It is unfortunate that the demand in Canada is not at present equal to the productive capacity of the machinery installed, but as Canada gets back into its stride and population increases, I believe that this difficulty will automatically be taken care of.

I desire to extend my best wishes to the Canadian Textile Journal on its fiftieth year of service to the Textile Industry in Canada.

Yours truly,

President,
The Silk Association of Canada.

FILE: MARK J. H. - VICE/PRESIDENT (SILK)

COPY.

February 19th, 1935.

Mr. J. H. Marx,
Associated Textiles Ltd.,
University Tower Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Marx:

Attached is a news release I propose to send out to United States trade papers if you agree. Such items, as you are aware, are hard to write without making them appear to be propaganda. You might wire me if it is O.K. I will have to justify it by writing a letter to the mills along the lines indicated.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

Encl:
DH/MC

FILE: MARX J. H. - VICE - PRESIDENT (SILK)

February 19, 1935.

D R A F T

Warnings of excess production, based on studies of monthly production to deliveries, and stocks on hand, have been issued by the Silk Association of Canada to the broad silk mills in Canada producing fabrics from silk and rayon. The Association offices advises the Canadian mills that while in the year 1933 the production fell slightly short of the deliveries in that year in 1934, the production was greater than deliveries, and that the stocks on hand in January were substantially in excess of previous years, while advance information concerning February 1935 indicated a substantial drop in deliveries over previous years. The warning in part says:

> "Great care must be exercised in production because there is machine capacity in excess of requirements. The Canadian mills have absorbed all the business which was formerly held by foreign mills that they can reasonably expect and consequently this source of expansion has come to an end. The 1933 and 1934 figures indicate clearly that the market for production of Canadian mills has become static and that no expansion can take place unless conditions in Canada improve to such an extent that the consumer market improves. An improvement of as much as 20 to 25% in the consumer market, and which is not expected, could be taken care of by machinery already installed."

CANADA'S TRADE WITH JAPAN, FISCAL YEARS, 1922 to 1935

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Years ended March 31.

COMMODITIES	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Principal Imports	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Beans	140,638	186,242	279,154,	231,084	106,254	147,311	220,236	298,957
Brushes	129,261	127,930	272,873	127,921	169,921	186,225	119,787	123,502
Buttons	109,204	176,408	159,671	177,851	162,635	170,254	138,531	167,953
Clothing, cotton	58,375	57,762	38,148	41,786	50,931	94,477	88,391	173,265
Fisheryproducts	51,060	44,711	54,002	54,514	112,391	110,480	114,357	147,514
Oranges	194,328	222,008	275,990	167,384	220,675	287,608	315,775	340,390
Rice	215,371	122,289	63,515	146,689	450,894	304,867	301,280	261,550
Silk, raw(x)	100,234	2,120	26,155	490,572	370,972	530,020	1,212,480	2,011,571
Silk, manufactures of	4,323,928	3,663,077	2,639,355	3,437,932	5,353,177	6,380,618	7,037,991	6,134,158
Silk, artificial & Mfrs of.	-	-	3898	-	2,039	2,238	7,478	14,729
Tableware of China	541,183	388,539	356,199	216,718	302,497	406,191	373,569	373,477
Tea	703,241	695,862	667,778	584,444	646,127	672,157	644,452	632,278
Toys and dolls	190,198	128,379	105,558	59,089	63,602	84,453	88,091	116,591
Containers	120,047	99,186	98,485	86,437	109,466	140,858	141,415	157,492
Cotton fabrics	109,141	82,294	82,024	78,852	121,087	124,807	85,011	71,828
Principal commodities, Total	6,986,709	5,296,901	5,123010	5,901,273	8,242,668	9,642,564	10,888,844	11,026,255
Total Imports From Japan	8,194,681	7,211,015	6,298,201	6,985,056	9,564,074	11,170,380	12,505,373	12,921,317
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORT TRADE	% 1.10	0.90	0.71	0.88	1.02	1.[illegible]8	1.13	1.02
Principal Exports of Canadian Produce								
Aluminium(Chiefly bars, blocks, etc	$ 548,003	$ 468,906	$ 821,811	$ 1,549,151	$ 864,289	$ 1,044,067	$ 1,342,197	$ 2,013,469
Asbestos, raw	152,780	229,152	295,844	321,282	404,466	292,627	379,442	468,778
Automobiles	23,913	155,610	335,367	210,216	452,977	777,359	261,570	18,369
Fertilizers (Ammonium sulphate)	213,927	365,506	372,634	107,595	463,751	375,102	181,632	228,706
Films	626	252	-	37,468	246,528	364,924	326,238	384,556
Fish, dried, salted, pickled	709,136	851,652	1,069,979	1,022,353	1,473,753	1,013,753	953,906	1,202,903
Lead in pigs	982,770	1,346,716	1,689,303	2,504,952	4,270,276	3,969,789	3,861,975	3,278,464
Logs	472,864	773,391	2,327,406	1,505,158	1,102,915	1,945,339	1,674,971	1,991,621
Nickel, fine	433,067	136,752	213,915	51,676	61,164	91,871	167,260	324,814
Paper (Chiefly wrapping)	437,661	413,666	730,555	349,475	542,397	437,557	520,002	601,190
Planks and boards	1,033,635	704,622	2,479,540	701,137	950,433	1,735,658	2,101,336	1,893,722
Rubber tires	66,233	138,750	275,354	70,413	215,261	350,233	437,283	700,045
Timber, square	637,009	292,067	1,294,899	507,400	817,389	1,562,213	2,065,547	2,787,158
Wheat	3,116,121	3,311,159	7,558,147	6,735,859	16,361,109	9,[illegible]39,579	11,032,655	20,397,748
Wheat flour	267,846	684,729	570,929	104,137	657,423	[illegible]21,892	997,430	238,413
Wood pulp	1,922,326	1,466,989	1,703,114	2,421,824	2,280,888	[illegible]38,714	2,931,859	2,559,348
Zing spilter	2,250,312	1,590,601	1,804,237	1,988,139	1,668,026	2,[illegible]0,065	1,860,356	1,429,459
Newsprint paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,494	-
Principal commodities, Total	13,268,429	12,930,520	23,543,034	20,188,235	32,842,845	27,840,.42	31,097,053	40,514,763
Total Exports to Japan	14,831,520	14,510,133	26,991,860	22,046,486	34,694,862	29,929,031	32,968,243	42,099,968
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE	% 2.00	1.55	2.58	2.06	2.63	2.39	2.68	3.09

(x)- Not including raw silk from Japan imported via United States.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH JAPAN, FISCAL YEARS, 1924 to 1935

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Years ended March 31

COMMODITIES	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Principal Imports								
Beans	$ 333,162	$ 197,189	$ 20,999	$ 18,018	$15,386	$ 4,034	$ 5,437	$ 7,077
Brushes	202,088	119,119	87,383	83,830	52,712	51,370	32,288	64,752
Buttons	185,446	185,332	88,314	66,646	49,292	57,187	10,854	21,866
Clothing, cotton	201,588	220,235	46,140	36,406	9,484	11,988	13,149	27,389
Fishery products	199,089	169,279	113,925	85,631	98,257	146,800	193,611	191,459
Oranges	361,465	319,698	282,705	339,691	315,332	487,951	218,326	250,334
Rice	227,222	196,204	224,525	260,480	336,752	446,245	234,541	249,876
Silk, Raw(x)	2,674,753	1,940,058	1,135,708	557,878	116,642	172,797	41,832	219,052
Silk, manufactures of	4,613,302	2,306,514	887,663	208,827	130,362	145,760	123,579	164,963
Silk, artificial & mfrs of	158,498	886,350	714,893	140,296	69,846	60,440	64,787	262,501
Tableware of China	418,878	356,306	309,063	348,480	378,870	431,496	376,313	320,240
Tea	604,373	479,348	409,353	264,052	316,789	329,600	288,279	292,775
Toys and dolls	201,046	195,369	168,334	187,657	176,961	258,865	250,696	257,054
Containers	157,274	156,684	146,226	133,160	126,588	145,016	140,818	181,207
Cotton fabrics	30,781	36,671	40,026	23,877	20,347	19,360	23,168	55,568
Principal Commodities, Total...	10,578,965	7,760,176	4,675,257	2,755,029	2,211,600	2,768,910	2,017,907	2,566,210
Total Imports From Japan	12,537,253	9,342,967	5,990,401	3,860,911	3,311,687	4,424,654	3,466,081	4,796,508
Percent of Total Import Trade	1.00	1.03	1.04	0.95	0.76	0.85	0.61	.72
Principal Exports of Canadian Produce								
Aluminium (Chiefly bars, blocks etc)	$3,899,458	2,095,371	$ 637,629	$ 782,942	$ 1,340,096	$1,590,364	$ 1,967,078	$1,947,847
Asbestos, raw	665,980	337,431	285,475	372,162	415,217	708,499	702,031	879,507
Automobiles	12,632	47,782	101,082	600	6,466	1,037	-	3,601
Fertilizers (Ammonium sulphate)	295,828	-	-	-	-	-	125,949	-
Films	352,600	354,591	355,548	244,524	251,373	-	37	-
Fish, dried, salted, pickled	746,284	712,268	969,145	309,738	543,622	459,673	677,202	594,081
Lead in pigs	3,052,406	1,918,018	1,168,408	900,255	1,415,331	1,400,411	2,149,993	3,976,269
Logs	979,445	679,818	959,946	791,629	771,437	894,200	290,532	783,297
Nickel, fine	65,442	111,224	126,217	92,984	319,721	951,554	631,999	2,008,503
Paper (Chiefly wrapping)	445,579	487,100	394,479	192,246	290,682	374,182	168,653	344,177
Planks and boards	835,824	830,450	627,497	262,390	254,949	478,734	121,414	235,752
Rubber tires	650,022	62,303	19,051	774	268	-	50	-
Timber, square	2,808,431	1,406,961	1,420,747	361,058	371,262	741,804	193,679	484,118
Wheat	8,625,542	5,260,739	3,911,631	564,312	2,830,796	2,421,138	2,082,333	3,093,181
Wheat flour	619,106	666,593	493,040	372,326	753,198	842,539	664,741	1,101,761
Wood pulp	2,406,332	2,388,250	2,466,509	807,836	1,463,631	1,869,455	1,098,708	1,282,103
Zinc spelter	1,987,598	633,981	624,153	726,819	735,940	976,680	713,405	1,055,563
Newsprint paper	-	64,397	975,187	833,421	901,041	1,883,666	2,307,885	2,047,715
Principal Commodities, Total	28,450,509	18,057,277	15,533,744	9,616,016	12,665,030	15,593,937	13,895,694	19,784,970
Total Exports to Japan	30,475,581	18,958,965	16,555,690	10,327,492	13,802,760	16,935,869	14,844,137	21,629,690
Percent of Total Exports of Canadian Produce	2.72	2.38	2.87	2.18	2.38	2.55	1.94	2.0

(x) - Not including raw silk from Japan Imported via United States.

IMPORTS FROM JAPAN-FISCAL YEARS 1926-1935

(Including Raw Silk from United States)

Years ended March 31

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total Imports from Japan	$ 9,564,074	11,170,380	12,505,373	12,921,317	12,537,253	9,342,967	5,990,401	[illegible]	4,424,654	3,466,081	$4,796,508
(x) Total Raw Silk from United States	~~5,465,564~~ 3,093,489	~~4,027,550~~ 3,543,937	~~5,079,990~~ 3,842,805	~~6,551,167~~ 4,301,787	5,603,000	4,681,978	5,234,568	4,043,996	4,332,455	3,664,061	4,916,376
TOTAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN (Including Raw silk from U.S.)	~~$15,029,638~~ 12,657,563	~~15,247,730~~ 14,714,317	~~17,585,362~~ 16,348,178	~~19,472,484~~ 17,453,104	18,140,253	14,024,945	11,224,969	7,904,907	7,644,142	8,088,715	8,382,457
Percent of Total Canadian Import Trade	% ~~1.89~~ 1.36	~~1.48~~ 1.42	~~1.58~~ 1.48	~~1.58~~ 1.38	1.45	1.54	1.94	1.94	1.76	1.55	1.49

(x) A portion of these imports may consist of raw silk from countries other than Japan.

8,869,371

1.32

CANADA'S TRADE WITH JAPAN BY MONTHS
FOR PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1934, 1935, 1936

E X P O R T S.

(Figures in 000's)

	(ALUMINUM IN BARS, BLOCKS, ETC.)						ASBESTOS, RAW						FILLERS						FISH, DRIED, SALTED AND PICKLED						LEAD, PIPES					
	1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936	
	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	TON.	$	TON	$	TON	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$
Jan.	-	-	-	-	1	18	3	90	1	65	1	53	-		-	-	76	86	16	16	63	83	40	53	121	234	61	100	67	205
Feb.	-	-	2	40	3	54	-	16	1	43	3	97	-		-	-	-	-	34	29	23	29	11	13	63	125	28	47	67	193
Mar.	-	-	3	58	-	6	-	12	1	38	2	69	-		-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	11	14	101	203	67	109	84	256
Apr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	58	-	27	1	18	34		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	169	57	113	101	313
May	6	59	-	-	29	496	-	9	-	9	2	86	76		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	135	65	142	90	263
June	-	-	2	30	41	698	4	128	5	171	1	66	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	101	46	115	88	250
July	-	-	9	136	3	65	-	18	-	19	2	80	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	156	24	59	68	192
Aug.	13	202	-	-	-	-	1	51	-	24	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	131	90	245	-	-
Sept.	-	-	22	345	-	-	-	21	-	16	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	117	68	202	-	-
Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	111	-	15	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	6	11	10	26	-	-	68	112	58	186	-	-
Nov.	56	937	58	882	-	-	-	25	-	1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	116	224	199	407	-	-	67	110	67	227	-	-
Dec.	-	-	26	431	-	-	4	141	5	201	-	-	-		35	40	-	-	62	109	101	164	-	-	66	114	60	205	-	-
	75	1234	122	1923	-	-	18	680	16	629	-	-	110	16	35	50	-	-	234	389	401	713	-	-	909	1707	593	1752	-	-

	LOGS						NICKEL, fine						WRAPPING PAPER, KRAFT						PLANKS AND BOARDS						TIMBER SQUARE					
	1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936	
	M.FT.	$	M.Ft.	$	M.FT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	M.FT.	$	M.FT.	$	M.Ft.	$	M.FT.	$	M.FT.	$	M.FT.	$
Jan.	5	46	9	62	-	4	-	-	2	87	4	164	8	2	10	33	2	7	2	18	4	52	-	-	2	29	8	91	-	-
Feb.	8	77	19	145	4	40	1	51	-	18	-	2	14	2	7	23	5	15	1	26	4	45	-	3	1	14	5	64	1	9
Mar.	14	120	12	86	8	61	1	54	6	153	1	58	24	0	13	44	8	22	1	29	2	38	-	7	2	28	7	90	1	22
Apr.	3	20	4	33	5	43	1	35	1	48	1	35	6	0	7	21	18	44	-	12	2	26	1	18	1	6	4	53	3	42
May	4	35	11	83	10	77	1	34	2	73	2	98	17	6	10	26	9	27	2	23	2	31	-	4	1	15	6	77	1	10
June	12	104	7	54	10	73	2	71	1	35	2	76	12	3	9	28	8	24	2	34	1	22	2	37	5	71	3	32	2	27
July	18	150	2	16	4	47	-	-	-	4	1	56	15	6	5	16	8	24	4	72	-	6	-	14	7	98	-	-	4	81
Aug.	10	90	-	-	-	-	1	47	-	-	-	-	7	1	4	11	-	-	4	54	-	3	-	-	4	59	-	-	-	-
Sept.	4	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	10	2	—	1	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	5	61	-	-	-	-
Oct.	3	26	-	-	-	-	11	494	1	64	-	-	13	0	1	4	-	-	2	32	-	-	-	-	6	86	-	-	-	-
Nov.	5	44	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	123	-	-	6	2	3	7	-	-	2	27	-	17	-	-	4	54	-	-	-	-
Dec.	12	92	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	37	-	-	2	7	3	8	-	-	6	73	-	7	-	-	4	47	-	-	-	-
	99	841	63	482	-	-	18	800	17	666	-	-	136	42	72	225	-	-	28	417	16	247	-	-	44	558	34	408	-	-

	WHEAT						WHEAT FLOUR						WOOD PULP						ZINC						NEWSPRINT PAPER					
	1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936	
	BUSH.	$	BUSH.	$	BUSH.	$	BRL.	$	BRL.	$	BRL.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$
Jan.	325	208	223	170	246	198	35	112	22	74	15	56	91	114	57	120	62	103	15	48	41	111	30	65	76	95	102	184	107	177
Feb.	643	412	255	201	531	396	21	67	26	89	14	53	59	101	110	213	13	17	22	67	42	101	27	78	86	109	80	128	92	151
Mar.	504	328	345	276	715	464	32	100	42	149	41	144	131	163	164	320	113	130	50	133	20	36	39	105	111	149	168	267	235	388
Apr.	122	84	119	102	287	179	24	76	21	74	19	63	32	42	66	112	34	50	26	74	23	50	24	79	29	40	47	75	130	214
May	85	55	174	155	515	329	17	56	30	109	21	72	45	55	104	187	93	137	34	105	21	51	32	99	48	65	146	228	118	195
June	209	141	430	362	786	411	11	34	21	61	24	81	68	143	173	289	49	77	48	113	21	54	33	91	35	51	81	130	195	304
July	342	270	181	122	561	388	11	33	14	52	13	43	79	143	60	97	86	171	25	68	24	62	43	115	89	133	87	139	138	213
Aug.	359	313	15	9	-	-	21	67	5	18	-	-	113	203	68	89	-	-	38	99	42	99	-	-	112	165	168	270	-	-
Sept.	121	109	48	29	-	-	26	80	5	19	-	-	49	91	-	-	-	-	62	149	18	53	-	-	177	261	65	108	-	-
Oct.	377	302	-	-	-	-	23	72	5	16	-	-	148	262	-	-	-	-	39	91	24	74	-	-	128	199	107	177	-	-
Nov.	99	78	176	102	-	-	19	69	7	24	-	-	64	139	34	44	-	-	33	92	21	62	-	-	156	233	151	252	-	-
Dec.	613	422	298	145	-	-	12	43	5	17	-	-	55	112	-	-	-	-	36	90	12	38	-	-	104	160	130	215	-	-
	3798	2722	2235	1672	-	-	253	809	202	724	-	-	931	1631	855	1471	-	-	428	1188	310	791	-	-	1152	1658	1331	2171	-	-

	HIDES AND SKINS, Raw						SCRAP IRON AND STEEL						ALUMINUM SCRAP						COBALT OXIDE AND SALTS					
	1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936	
	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	TON	$	TON	$	TON	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	CWT.	$	Lb.	$	Lb.	$	LB.	$
Jan.	-	-	2	19	-	5	1	6	5	57	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	4	3	-	-	-	-
Feb.	3	23	2	15	1	7	2	17	1	5	4	40	-	2	-	6	1	7	5	5	6	6	-	-
Mar.	3	24	3	23	3	32	4	34	2	22	4	36	-	6	-	5	-	-	10	10	1	1	-	-
Apr.	1	6	1	8	-	5	1	10	4	24	3	24	-	3	-	8	-	2	8	8	-	-	-	-
May	2	14	-	1	1	8	-	2	5	40	5	45	-	7	-	-	-	-	8	8	4	4	-	-
June	2	19	2	17	-	-	5	44	3	23	16	116	1	9	1	9	-	-	6	2	1	1	-	-
July	4	32	1	10	3	22	6	41	-	3	4	57	1	10	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Aug.	2	17	-	-	-	-	4	23	8	52	-	-	-	4	1	13	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-
Sept.	1	10	2	17	-	-	-	2	7	60	-	-	1	15	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct.	4	28	3	32	-	-	5	53	2	17	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
Nov.	2	18	1	6	-	-	6	41	3	26	-	-	1	11	-	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Dec.	2	18	1	15	-	-	3	32	-	3	-	-	-	4	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	27	[illegible]	16	162	-	-	38	307	39	333	-	-	6	77	5	62	-	-	60	59	12	12	-	-

TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO JAPAN

	1934	1935	1936
January	$1,115,318	$ 1,546,079	$ 1,211,640
February	1,240,690	1,247,046	1,192,332
March	1,549,445	1,769,368	1,687,061
April	756,160	809,962	1,171,626
May	914,566	1,256,412	1,986,078
June	1,112,602	1,482,646	2,362,205
July	1,292,206	766,805	1,632,672
August	1,588,181	860,669	
September	1,027,248	920,836	
October	1,965,082	658,765	
November	2,391,685	2,236,437	
December	1,505,606	1,560,530	
	16,475,829	14,915,577	

CANADA'S TRADE WITH JAPAN BY MONTHS
FOR PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1934, 1935, 1936.

I M P O R T S.

(Figures in 000's)

	BRUSHES			BUTTONS			COTTON WEARING APPAREL			FISHERY PRODUCTS			SILK PIECE GOODS			ARTIFICIAL SILK AND MANUFACTURERS OF		
	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $
Jan.	3	3	3	6	5	1	1	1	1	2	6	10	11	18	14	6	7	4
Feb.	3	11	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	4	14	24	7	7	9	5	5	6
Mar.	8	3	4	6	4	-	1	3	1	9	25	21	8	7	12	7	8	18
Apr.	6	1	2	4	3	2	3	1	3	11	7	13	10	4	13	6	7	10
May	7	5	2	5	1	4	1	2	2	12	41	20	9	8	9	6	5	19
June	3	3	5	5	3	4	1	2	3	10	17	28	7	8	7	3	3	16
July	5	4	7	5	-	3	1	1	1	11	30	20	4	3	9	3	4	18
Aug.	2	3	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	10	24	-	3	14	-	8	4	-
Sept.	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	10	-	8	9	-	5	4	-
Oct.	4	3	-	11	1	-	1	3	-	10	1	-	11	3	-	3	4	-
Nov.	4	2	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	15	7	-	17	1	-	3	2	-
Dec.	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	6	-	-	3	3	-
	43	41	-	62	21	-	11	15	-	117	184	[illegible]	90	83	-	60	54	-

	SILK WEARING APPAREL			TABLEWARE OF CHINA			TOYS OF ALL KINDS			DOLLS OF ALL KINDS			CONTAINERS (USUAL OUTSIDE COVERINGS)			BUTTON BLANKS OF ANIMAL SHELL		
	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $
Jan.	1	2	2	29	38	16	13	9	10	2	1	1	11	12	7	16	4	3
Feb.	-	-	1	26	23	17	6	13	6	1	1	1	7	10	7	1	5	1
Mar.	2	2	1	46	42	24	17	14	10	2	2	1	15	15	12	19	19	5
Apr.	1	1	-	28	28	23	17	18	9	2	3	1	10	10	10	-	13	9
May	-	-	-	48	48	31	20	22	17	3	1	2	16	16	15	12	5	4
June	-	-	1	34	39	22	15	14	19	2	2	2	9	14	13	13	17	12
July	1	-	2	31	31	25	25	29	21	4	4	1	12	13	14	11	-	9
Aug.	-	1	-	37	31	-	26	23	-	3	3	-	14	11	-	14	30	-
Sept.	2	1	-	23	40	-	22	27	-	2	4	-	9	16	-	8	-	-
Oct.	1	1	-	33	42	-	31	35	-	5	4	-	14	18	-	4	2	-
Nov.	-	-	-	39	39	-	26	23	-	3	1	-	13	13	-	18	22	-
Dec.	2	-	-	27	6	-	13	4	-	1	-	-	10	3	-	21	1	-
	12	10	-	401	406	-	233	197	-	29	28	-	141	151	-	157	118	-

	STRAW CARPETING			FISHING NETS AND NETTINGS OF ALL KINDS			HAT BRAIDS (NOT MADE IN CANADA)			CELLULOID XYLONITE			DRUGS, MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PREP.					
	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $	1934 $	1935 $	1936 $
Jan.	3	3	-	4	7	-	11	21	3	6	7	-	6	7	10			
Feb.	6	2	-	6	6	-	5	11	1	1	5	2	11	-	4			
Mar.	11	17	9	4	8	5	4	10	2	5	10	3	5	3	3			
Apr.	8	12	-	5	6	4	2	2	-	5	5	5	4	-	9			
May	19	2	7	6	15	2	1	-	-	13	10	4	7	4	-			
June	4	-	3	10	12	6	1	-	-	9	3	4	1	3	6			
July	-	-	1	2	7	6	4	-	-	4	6	2	3	3	3			
Aug.	-	-	-	7	2	-	3	-	-	10	8	-	3	6	-			
Sept.	-	-	-	3	2	-	7	-	-	2	2	-	13	4	-			
Oct.	-	-	-	12	1	-	6	-	-	8	2	-	10	2	-			
Nov.	-	-	-	3	1	-	14	-	-	7	6	-	20	-	-			
Dec.	-	-	-	4	-	-	24	-	-	5	-	-	3	1	-			
	53	37	-	66	67	-	80	45	-	77	65	-	77	34	-			

	B E A N S						F R U I T S, F R E S H O R A N G E S						R I C E						S I L K C O C O O N S, R A W S I L K					
	1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936	
	LB.	$	LB.	$	LB	$	CU.FT.	$	CU.FT.	$	CU.FT.	$	LB.	$	LB.	$	LB.	$	LB.	$	LB.	$	LB.	$
Jan.	21	1	-	-	9	-	9	12	9	10	37	26	598	22	222	11	562	17	14	31	-	-	-	-
Feb.	9	-	3	-	80	3	2	3	1	1	8	4	442	17	335	16	642	19	16	28	-	-	-	-
Mar.	52	2	1	-	15	-	1	1	-	--	-	-	2579	68	526	26	1053	31	-	2	6	14	-	-
Apr.	7	-	6	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1130	44	168	8	1530	43	5	9	1	1	7	13
May	19	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1261	40	912	45	880	26	3	8	3	7	4	8
June	10	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4104	116	789	38	768	24	12	20	-	-	11	19
July	7	-	9	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	577	22	476	23	926	28	33	51	13	29	15	25
Aug.	17	-	6	-	-	-	-.	-	-	-	-	-	1169	33	352	14	-	-	15	28	-	-	-	-
Sept.	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	1317	30	198	8	-	-	14	24	-	-	-	-
Oct.	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	649	29	239	10	-	-	5	10	3	5	-	-
Nov.	10	-	2	-	-	-	15	33	16	15	-	-	659	30	189	8	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-
Dec.	20	-	9	-	-	-	204	445	196	173	-	-	1643	49	597	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	176	7	49	-	-	-	230	493	221	198	-	-	16127	500	4714	223	-	-	123	221	26	56	-	-

	T E A						C O T T O N P I E C E G O O D S						W A S T E A N D S H O D D Y					
	1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936		1934		1935		1936	
	LB.	$	LB.	$	LB.	$	LB.	$	LB.	$	LB.	$	LB.	$	LB.	$	LB.	$
Jan.	168	21	171	23	159	12	8	3	7	3	6	2	83	4	52	3	336	11
Feb.	253	35	132	17	162	12	-	-	6	2	6	2	56	3	112	7	61	3
Mar.	284	35	180	25	345	23	1	-	2	1	26	7	227	4	260	9	398	11
Apr.	422	47	120	16	128	11	5	2	4	2	7	2	116	6	114	8	356	10
May	156	18	213	27	283	23	4	2	3	1	4	1	159	8	665	17	109	5
June	148	19	163	18	132	10	9	4	5	3	7	2	104	5	75	4	209	10
July	147	22	255	41	16	14	-	-	1	1	15	6	119	6	272	12	192	9
Aug.	130	19	416	48	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	112	6	205	6	-	-
Sept.	223	35	218	26	-	-	2	1	5	3	-	-	93	5	56	3	-	-
Oct.	289	38	272	31	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	152	10	306	7	-	-
Nov.	343	46	226	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	88	5	83	5	-	-
Dec.	154	22	108	10	-	-	4	2	2	1	-	-	368	12	159	4	-	-
	2717	356	2475	306	-	-	38	17	39	18	-	-	1677	73	2358	85	-	-

TOTAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN		
1934	1935	1936
$ 291,741	$ 273,719	$239,580
232,036	231,861	225,663
377,088	395,218	336,610
293,707	241,218	288,525
367,094	420,313	312,658
374,400	305,784	335,136
318,670	359,560	371,328
323,413	311,539	
322,562	241,930	
359,496	276,226	
405,945	256,028	
758,569	251,630	
$4,424,721	$3,565,026	

THE MONARCH KNITTING COMPANY, LIMITED,

DUNNVILLE, Ont.

(Cumulative Percentages)

	ADULT MALES			YOUTHS & BOYS			ADULT FEMALES			GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS		
	1936	1930	1926	1936	1930	1926	1936	1930	1926	1936	1930	1926
Less than 12½¢ per hour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " 17 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.09
" " 21 " "	-	-	-	83.33	-	39.39	-	-	-	100.00	57.14	72.72
" " 25 " "	4.67	-	2.22	83.33	53.33	39.39	30.81	20.26	22.70		57.14	100.00
" " 30 " "	4.67	2.92	3.70	100.00	93.34	78.78	81.39	22.22	60.30		57.14	
" " 35 " "	66.01	5.84	43.70		93.34	84.84	98.25	39.22	97.18		71.43	
" " 40 " "	75.34	52.56	72.57		100.00	100.00	98.25	98.04	98.59		100.00	
40¢ per hour and over	24.66	47.44	27.43				1.75	1.96	1.41			
Number of Workers	150	137	135	6	15	33	172	153	141	1	7	11

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(Cumulative Percentages)

	ADULT MALES			YOUTHS & BOYS			ADULT FEMALES			GIRLS UNDER 16 YEARS		
	1956	1950	1926	1956	1950	1926	1956	1950	1926	1956	1950	1926
Less than 12½d per hour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " 17 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.09
" " 21 " "	-	-	-	83.33	-	39.39	-	-	-	100.00	57.14	72.72
" " 25 " "	4.67	-	2.22	83.33	53.33	39.39	30.81	20.26	22.70		57.14	100.00
" " 30 " "	4.67	8.92	3.70	100.00	93.34	78.78	81.39	32.22	60.50		57.14	
" " 35 " "	66.01	5.84	43.70		93.34	84.84	98.25	39.22	97.18		71.43	
" " 40 " "	75.34	52.56	72.37		100.00	100.00	98.25	98.04	98.59		100.00	
40½ per hour and over	24.66	47.44	27.43				1.75	1.96	1.41			
Number of Workers	150	137	135	6	15	33	172	153	141	1	7	11

THE MONARCH KNITTING COMPANY, LIMITED

DUNNVILLE, ONT.,

AVERAGE HOURLY ~~RATES~~ Earnings.

OCCUPATION	ADULT MALES 1936	1934	1930	1926	YOUTH & BOYS 1936	1934	1930	1926
Sorters	33.2	34.4	36.5	34.0	-	-	-	30.0
Carders	33.5	33.4	36.5	34.4	-	20.0	35.1	-
Spinners (Mule)	38.8	34.0	46.6	36.6	-	-	-	35.9
Yarn Carriers	22.8	-	25.3	22.9	20.0	-	21.4	20.1
Fixers -other machines	41.1	45.8	47.1	43.2	-	-	-	-
Knitters	34.9	34.6	36.0	34.8	-	-	26.7	25.8
Bleachers, Fullers, Dye House Employees	34.9	35.5	41.2	36.6	-	-	-	33.0
Finishers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressers	51.8	45.3	65.8	55.5	-	-	-	39.0
Foremen & Foreladies	68.8	74.9	77.2	74.1	-	-	-	-
Inspectors	-	-	54.3	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers	78.4	68.0	90.9	80.8	-	-	-	-
Firemen	44.0	44.8	45.3	41.5	-	-	-	-
Warehouse Shipping & Stores Employees	33.3	35.3	38.1	39.0	-	22.0	25.0	25.0
Sweepers, Watchmen, Janitors and Elevator Employees	34.7	31.7	41.1	40.1	-	21.1	-	-
Salesmen	-	-	-	75.0	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers	47.5	65.8	100.0	75.0	25.0	-	37.5	-
Stenographers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks	58.7	54.2	71.2	87.4	27.5	22.5	22.5	33.8
Balling & Boxing Hand Yarn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steaming Yarns & Fabrics	35.0	35.5	41.3	33.6	-	25.0	-	-
Winding	30.2	25.6	40.6	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights	80.8	52.5	77.7	70.7	-	-	-	-
Card Board Box Makers	35.6	34.8	33.5	26.7	25.0	-	29.8	25.6

Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd.

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DUNNVILLE, ONT.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES

OCCUPATION	ADULT MALES 1956	1954	1950	1926	YOUTH & BOYS 1956	1954	1950	1926
...orter	53.3	54.4	56.5	54.9	-	-	-	30.0
...rder	53.5	53.4	58.5	34.4	-	20.0	55.1	-
...pinner (male)	38.8	54.0	48.6	36.6	-	-	-	35.9
...rn Carder	22.8	-	25.3	22.9	20.0	-	21.4	20.1
...ixer - other machine	41.1	45.8	47.1	43.3	-	-	-	-
...mitter	54.9	54.8	56.0	34.8	-	-	26.7	25.8
...lasher, ...iller, ...ve Horse Employee	34.9	35.5	41.2	36.6	-	-	-	33.0
...initer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
...ander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
...itter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
...Tesser	51.8	45.5	65.8	35.5	-	-	-	39.0
...Foreman & Forewoman	68.8	74.9	77.3	74.1	-	-	-	-
...Inspector	-	-	54.3	-	-	-	-	-
...Engineer	78.4	69.0	90.9	80.8	-	-	-	-
...Fireman	44.0	44.8	45.3	41.5	-	-	-	-
...Warehouse Shipping & Store Employees	33.3	35.3	38.1	39.0	-	28.0	26.0	25.0
...Sweeper, Watchman, Janitor and Elevator Employees	34.7	31.7	41.1	40.1	-	21.1	-	-
...Salesman	-	-	-	75.0	-	-	-	-
...Bookkeeper	47.5	55.3	100.0	75.0	25.0	-	37.5	-
...Stenographer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
...Clerks	58.7	54.2	71.3	87.4	27.5	23.5	23.5	35.8
...Milling & Boring Band Varn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
...Steaming Yarns & Fabrics	33.0	35.5	41.5	35.6	-	25.0	-	-
...Winding	30.3	25.8	40.6	-	-	-	-	-
...Millwrights	80.8	52.5	77.7	70.7	-	-	-	-
...Board Box Makers	35.6	34.3	33.3	33.7	25.0	-	29.8	25.6

THE MONARCH KNITTING COMPANY LTD.,

DUNNVILLE, ONT.

AVERAGE HOURLY ~~RATES~~ Earnings

OCCUPATION	ADULT FEMALES 1936	1934	1930	1926	GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS 1936	1934	1930	1926
Sorters	-	-	-	32.1	-	-	-	-
Carders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spinners (Mule)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yarn Carriers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixers - other machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knitters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bleachers								
Fullers								
Dye House Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finishers 1	28.2	23.1	35.6	29.0	-	-	-	20.6
Menders	34.9	38.9	37.2	32.2	-	-	-	-
Cutters 4	31.6	36.3	37.4	33.2	-	-	-	22.0
Pressers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foremen & Foreladies	49.7	49.6	50.6	48.4	-	-	-	-
Inspectors	28.6	28.2	45.2	38.4	-	-	-	-
Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warehouse shipping & stores Employees 2	23.7	24.8	24.1	23.4	-	-	20.0	20.5
Sweepers, Watchmen, Janitors & Elevator Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salesmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	-	-	-	-
Stenographers	33.3	34.5	36.8	39.7	-	-	-	-
Clerks	36.2	39.1	39.5	37.6	-	-	-	-
Balling & Boxing Hand Yarn 3	23.7	23.6	29.6	27.8	-	17.9	-	21.5
Steaming Yarns & Fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winding 4	25.2	27.6	31.7	30.0	18.0	-	38.5	14.0
Millwrights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Card Board Box Makers	30.9	33.0	37.7	32.9	-	-	30.0	-

Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

THE MONARCH KNITTING COMPANY LTD.,

DUNNVILLE, ONT.

AVERAGE HOURLY RATES

OCCUPATION	ADULT FEMALES 1936	1934	1930	1926	GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS 1926	1934	1930	1926
Sorters	-	-	-	32.1	-	-	-	-
Carders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spinners (Male)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yarn Carrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixers - other machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knitters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bleachers								
Fullers								
Dye House Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finishers	28.2	23.1	35.6	29.0	-	-	-	20.6
Mender	34.9	38.9	37.2	32.2	-	-	-	-
Cutters	31.6	36.3	37.4	38.2	-	-	-	22.0
Pressers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foremen & Forewomen	49.7	49.6	50.6	49.4	-	-	-	-
Inspectors	28.5	28.2	45.2	38.4	-	-	-	-
Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warehouse shipping & stores Employees	23.7	24.8	24.1	23.4	-	-	20.0	20.5
Sweepers, Watchmen, janitors & Elevator Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salesmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers	78.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	-	-	-	-
Stenographers	32.8	34.5	36.8	39.7	-	-	-	-
Clerks	36.2	39.1	39.5	37.6	-	-	-	-
Balling & Boxing Hand Yarn	23.7	23.6	29.6	27.8	-	17.9	-	21.5
Steaming Yarns & Fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winding	25.2	27.6	31.7	30.0	18.0	-	38.5	14.0
Millwrights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Card Board Box Makers	20.9	33.0	37.7	32.9	-	-	30.0	-

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T.D. 2

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH TO PRINCIPAL POINTS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

CANADIAN PACIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
RADIOGRAMS TO SHIPS

NO.	CASH OR CHG.
TIME FILED	
6 pm	
CHECK	

W. D. NEIL, General Manager of Communications, Montreal

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.
Veuillez expédier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes.

Toronto, Oct. 17 1925

To A: Mr. J. A. Burns,

Street and No. / Rue et Numero: Monarch

Destination: Dunville

Cannot get hundred per cent agreement
Fuel fashioned. Difficulty not price but
differential for undressed and branded
Sixthreat. Hundred per cent agreement
not reached no agreement now in effect.
Urge extreme caution so no action taken which
would prevent agreement being arrived at later date

Douglas Hallam

Sender's address or telephone number for reference.
Adresse et numéro de téléphone de l'expéditeur pour référence.

[illegible] WARD, Assistant to General Manager, Montreal.

E. H. GOODFELLOW, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
L. A. B. HUTTON, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
H. S. INGRAM, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
W. S. EMERY, Supt., Montreal, Que.
A. C. FRASER, Supt., St. John, N.B.
W. M. THOMPSON, Assistant Manager, Winnipeg, Man.
C. W. MACDONALD, Supt., Vancouver, B.C.
R. N. YOUNG, Supt., Calgary, Alta.
D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
A. J. CLARK, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.

CONDITIONS

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA UNDER ORDER 162, DATED MARCH 30, 1916.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case the Company shall be liable for damages, suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200, due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

CONDITIONS

APPROUVE PAR LE BUREAU DE LA COMMISSION DES CHEMINS DE FER PAR L'ORDRE No 162, DATE LE 30 DE MARS, 1916.

Il est entendu entre cette Compagnie et l'expéditeur de la dépêche écrite au verso que la dite Compagnie ne sera pas responsable des dommages causés par le manque d'expédition ou de livraison, ou par une erreur dans l'expédition ou la livraison d'une dépêche non-répétée que ce soit ou non dû à la négligence des employés de la dite Compagnie ou des retards causés par l'arrêt du fonctionnement des appareils télégraphiques, ou des erreurs dans les dépêches obscures ou composées de chiffres, ou dues à une mauvaise écriture, pour un montant n'excédant pas le prix payé pour l'envoi de la dite dépêche.

Pour éviter toute erreur, la Compagnie fera un second envoi d'une dépêche moyennant un paiement additionnel de la moitié du taux régulier, et dans ce cas la responsabilité de la Compagnie n'excèdera pas $200.00, s'il y avait erreur ou retard dans l'expédition ou la livraison de la dite dépêche.

L'exactitude dans l'expédition des dépêches peut, sur le paiement d'une prime, faire l'objet d'un contrat d'assurance par écrit dans lequel sera mentionné le montant assuré, cette prime sera en outre des montants payés pour le premier et le second envoi de la dépêche, de un pour cent du montant assuré pour une distance n'excédant pas 1,000 milles, ou de deux pour cent pour une plus longue distance.

Cette Compagnie ne sera pas responsable du fait ou de l'omission d'une autre Compagnie, dont elle s'efforcera toujours de se servir quand il sera nécessaire pour faire parvenir toute dépêche à destination et dans ce cas elle sera considérée comme la mandataire de l'expéditeur et n'encourera aucune responsabilité personnelle. La responsabilité de la dite Compagnie commencera seulement quand les dépêches auront été présentées et acceptées à un de ses bureaux d'expédition. Lorsqu'une dépêche est apportée à un de ses bureaux par un des messagers de la Compagnie, ce messager est considéré comme le mandataire de l'expéditeur. Lorsqu'une dépêche est communiquée par téléphone au bureau de la Compagnie, la personne qui reçoit cette dépêche est considérée comme la mandataire de l'expéditeur et est censée avoir toute autorité pour consentir à ces conditions au nom de l'expéditeur. Dans aucun cas la Compagnie ne sera responsable de dommages à moins que demande n'en soit faite par écrit dans les soixante jours après la remise de la dépêche à la dite Compagnie.

Aucun employé de la Compagnie n'a le droit de changer les conditions ci-haut mentionnées.

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GROUT'S LIMITED

SALES, NET PROFITS AND YARD SALES COMPARED

SEVEN YEARS ENDED AUGUST 1935

APPROXIMATE YARDS SOLD	9,665,400.
SALES	$ 7,765,925.
NET PROFIT ON SALES	500,256.
AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER YARD	80½¢
NET PROFIT	6.45% on Sales
NET PROFIT PER YARD	5.2¢

Depreciation funds — Excess balances

GROUT'S LIMITED

SALES, NET PROFITS AND YARD SALES COMPARED

TWO YEARS ENDED AUGUST 1935

APPROXIMATE YARDS SOLD	2,934,900.
SALES	$ 1,692,663.
NET PROFIT ON SALES	$ 73,779.
AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER YARD	57⅞¢
NET PROFIT	4.35% on Sales
NET PROFIT PER YARD	2.5¢

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GROUT'S LIMITED

NET PROFITS FROM SALES AS PERCENTAGE OF SALES

FISCAL YEARS ENDED	SALES	NET PROFITS	2 as PERCENTAGE OF 1
1926	$ 772655.	75,068.	9.7%
1927	862172.	105,606.	12.2
1928	1026526.	154,448.	15.1
1929	1241675.	143,017.	11.5
1930	1261290.	54,594.	4.3
1931	1284906.	137,990.	10.7
1932	1096276.	34,354.	3.1
1933	1189116.	56,522.	4.8
1934	951315.	37,600.	4.0
1935	741349.	36,180.	4.9

Sales 228000

compare Russel Sales

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GROUT'S LIMITED

ADMINISTRATION AND OFFICE SALARIES AND BONUSES, AS PERCENTAGE OF SALES

FISCAL YEARS ENDED	SALES	ADMINISTRATION AND OFFICE SALARIES AND BONUSES	2 AS PERCENTAGE OF 1
1926	$ 772655.	25,242.	3.3
1927	862172.	30,099.	3.5
1928	1026526.	39,877.	3.9
1929	1241675.	40,167.	3.2
1930	1261290.	26950.	2.1
1931	1284906.	42,571.	3.3
1932	1096276.	27,548.	2.5
1933	1189116.	29,961.	2.5
1934	951315.	23,209.	2.4
1935	741349.	25,289.	3.4

who get these

Salaries of the officers

Compare administration wages

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GROUT'S LIMITED

MANUFACTURING WAGES AS PERCENTAGE OF SALES

FISCAL YEARS ENDED	(1) SALES	(2) MFG. WAGES	2 AS PERCENTAGE of 1
1926	$ 772655.	$ 80537.	10.4%
1927	862172.	103471.	12.0
1928	1026526.	123335.	12.0
1929	1241675.	144958.	11.8
1930	1261290.	157519.	12.5
1931	1284906.	187357.	14.6
1932	1096276.	190299.	17.4
1933	1189116.	210749.	17.7
1934	951315.	194940.	20.5
1935	741349.	180753.	24.4

Where do you get these figures

GROUP'S LIMITED

EARNINGS BELONG MORE IN PROPORTION OF TRADE

FISCAL YEARS ENDING	(1) SALES	(2) NET. PROFIT	% AS COMPARED WITH (1)
1926	$ 772652.	$ 80537.	10.4%
1927	683172.	109471.	16.0
1928	1026926.	132922.	12.0
1929	1241675.	144938.	11.6
1930	1261290.	157319.	12.5
1931	1.649796.	187997.	14.6
1932	1096207.	189279.	17.4
1933	1211616.	210749.	17.7
1934	1215199	192440.	20.5
1935	741347.	180752.	24.4

GROUT'S LIMITED

MANUFACTURING WAGES COMPARED WITH SALES LESS RAW MATERIAL COSTS

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
(1) SALES LESS RAW MATERIAL COSTS	$434368.	486821.	608112.	692838.	613432.	801509.	708592.	707622.	575221.	515627.
(2) MANUFACTURING WAGES	80537.	103471.	123335.	144958.	157519.	187357.	190299.	210749.	194940.	180753.
(3) PERCENTAGE #2 to #1	18.5%	21.2	20.3	21.	25.7	23.4	26.9	29.8	33.9	35.

G.S. Cameron

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GROUT'S LIMITED

MANUFACTURING WAGES, ADMINISTRATION AND OFFICE SALARIES AND BONUSES, AND NET PROFITS EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF SALES

FISCAL YEARS ENDED	SALES	MFG. WAGES		ADMINISTRATION AND OFFICE SALARIES AND BONUSES		NET PROFITS	
		AMTS.	PERCENT	AMTS.	PERCENT	AMTS.	PERCENT
1926	$772655.	80537.	10.4%	25,242.	3.3	75,068.	9.7
1927	862172.	103471.	12.0	30,099.	3.5	105,606.	12.2
1928	1026526.	123335.	12.0	39,877.	3.9	154,448.	15.1
1929	1241675.	144958.	11.8	40,167.	3.3	143,017.	11.5
1930	1261290.	157519.	12.5	26,930.	2.1	54,594.	4.3
1931	1284906.	187357.	14.6	42571.	3.3	137,990.	10.7
1932	1096276.	190299.	17.4	27548.	2.5	34,354.	3.1
1933	1189116.	210749.	17.7	29961.	2.5	56,522.	4.8
1934	951315.	194940.	20.5	23,209.	2.4	37,600.	4.0
1935	741349.	180753.	24.4	25,289.	3.4	36,180.	4.9

G R O U T ' S L I M I T E D

	AVERAGE WAGES PER WEEK PER PERSON OF ALL MILL WORKERS EARNING UNDER $1,000. (based upon 52 wks. per yr.)	ACTUAL LOOM HOURS PER YEAR
1933	$14.00	838,000.
1934	$12.60	796,000.
1935	$11.70	746,000.

RELATIONS

1933 to 1934	10%	5%
1934 to 1935	7%	6%
1933 to 1935	16%	11%

1926 — 14,30
1927 15,10
1928 15,10 Hudson 1424
1929 14,90
1930 14,00 why not go back
1931 14,30
1932 14,00 Ref for Valley field

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GROUT'S LIMITED

ST.CATHARINES, ONT.

AVERAGE HOURLY RATES

OCCUPATION	ADULT MALES 1936	ADULT MALES 1934	ADULT MALES 1930	ADULT MALES 1926
Loom Fixers	.62¢	.65¢	.66½¢	.57¢
Loom Fixers Helpers	.41	-	.47½	-
Smash Hands	-	-	-	-
Spinners (Frame)	-	.35	-	-
5BSpinners	-	-	-	-
Warpers	.43	.46	-	.45
Weavers	.35½	.34	-	-
Bobbin boys and girls	.20	-	-	-
Quillers	.33½		.38	-
Winders	-	.33	-	-
Pickers	.40	-	.47½	.49
Redrawers	.25-2/3	-	-	-
Enterers	.26	-	-	.36
Twisters	.54	.60	.63-1/4	.51
D.D. Spinners	.32	-	.32	-
Foreman and Foreladies	.75	1.10	.80	-
Inspectors	-	.40	-	-
Superintendents	-	1.20	-	-
Warehouse Shipping and Stores Employees	.39	.42	.45	-
Sweepers, Watchmen, Janitor & Elevator Employees	.41½	.38	.34½	-
Testing Dept.	-	.38	-	-

GROUT'S LIMITED

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

AVERAGE HOURLY RATES

OCCUPATION	ADULT MALES 1934	ADULT MALES 1934	ADULT MALES 1920	ADULT MALES 1929
Loom Fixers	.52¼	.52¼	.44¼	.57½
Loom Fixers Helpers	.41	-	.47½	-
Beam Hands	-	-	-	-
Spinners (Frame).....	-	.35	-	-
Spooners	-	-	-	-
Warpers	.45	.48	-	.45
Weavers	.37½	.34	-	-
Bobbin boys and girls	.20	-	-	-
Quillers	.33½	(.33	.33	-
Winders	-	(	-	-
Yickers	.40	-	.47½	.49
Redrawers	.32-2/3	-	-	-
Engravers	.26	-	-	.35
Twisters	.34	.60	.33-1/4	.31
D.D. Spinners	.32	-	.32	-
Foreman and Foremen's	.75	1.10	.80	-
Inspectors	-	.40	-	-
Supervisors	-	1.20	-	-
Warehouse Shipping and Stores Employees.....	.39	.42	.45	-
Sweepers, Scrubmen, Janitor & Elevator Employees	.42½	.38	.34½	-
Testing Dept.	-	.38	-	-

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GROUT'S LIMITED

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

AVERAGE HOURLY RATES

OCCUPATION.	YOUTHS AND BOYS 1936		YOUTHS & BOYS 1934		YOUTHS & BOYS 1930		YOUTHS & BOYS 1926	
	¢	ADULT FEMALES	¢	ADULT FEMALES	¢	ADULT FEMALES	¢	ADULT FEMALES
Loom Fixers	-		-		-		-	
Loom Fixers Helpers	-		-		-		-	
Smash Hands	-		-		-		-	
Spinners (Frame)	-	-	.20¢	-	-	-	-	-
5 B Spinners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warpers	-	.32¢	-	-	-	.33½	-	.36
Weavers	.30	-	-	.25¢	-	-	-	-
Bobbin boys and girls	.18	.32	-	-	.24½¢	-	.23	-
Quillers.....	-	.34	(.29	.39	.33-1/3	-	-	-
Winders.....	-	.30	(	.31	-	-	-	-
Pickers	-	.30	-	-	-	-	.30	-
Redrawers	-	.23	-	(.24	-	.22	-	.19
Enterers	.20	.24½	.22	(	.36		-	
Twisters	-	.29	.31	-	-	.41	-	.34
D.D.Spinners	.27	.25	-	-	.32	.19	.29	.16½
Foremen and Foreladies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warehouse Shipping and Stores		-		-		-		-
Employees	.22	-	.22	.39	-	-	-	-
Sweepers, Watchmen, Janitor & Elevator Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Testing Dept.	-	-	.21	-	-	-	-	-

GROUT'S LIMITED

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

AVERAGE HOURLY RATES

OCCUPATION	ADULT FEMALES 1936	ADULT FEMALES 1934	ADULT FEMALES 1930	ADULT FEMALES 1926
	¢	¢	¢	¢
Loom Fixers	-	-	-	-
Loom Fixers Helpers	-	-	-	-
Smash Hands	.32¢	-	.36½	.36
Spinners (Frame)	-	.25¢	-	-
5 B Spinners	.32	-	-	-
Warpers	.34	.39	-	-
Weavers	.30	.31	-	-
Bobbin Boys and Girls	.20	-	-	-
Quillers	.23	.24	.22	.19
Winders	.24½			
Pickers	.29	-	.41	.34
Redrawers	.23	-	.19	.18½
Enterers	-	-	-	-
Twisters	-	-	-	-
D.D.Spinners	-	-	-	-
Foremen and Foreladies	-	-	-	-
Inspectors	-	.39	-	-
Superintendents	-	-	-	-
Warehouse Shipping and Stores Employees	-	-	-	-
Sweepers, Watchmen, Janitor & Elevator Employees	-	-	-	-
Testing Dept.	-	-	-	-

GROUT'S LIMITED

ST. CATHERINES, ONT.

AVERAGE HOURLY RATES

OCCUPATION	ADULT FEMALES 1932	ADULT FEMALES 1934	ADULT FEMALES 1930	ADULT FEMALES 1928
	¢	¢	¢	¢
Loom Fixers	-	-	-	-
Loom Fixers Helpers	-	-	-	-
Sewing Hands	.32¢	-	.32¢	.36
Spinners (Frame)	-	.25¢	-	-
S S Spinners	.32	-	-	-
Warpers	.34	.39	-	-
Weavers	.30	.31	-	-
Bobbin Boys and Girls	.20	-	-	-
Quillers	.25	.24	.22	.19
Winders	.24½			
Pickers	.20	-	.21	.24
Redressers	.25	-	.19	.18½
Inspectors	-	-	-	-
Twisters	-	-	-	-
D.D. Spinners	-	-	-	-
Foremen and Forewomen	-	-	-	-
Inspectors	-	.39	-	-
Superintendents	-	-	-	-
Warehouse Shipping and Stores Employees	-	-	-	-
Sweepers, Watchmen, Janitors Elevator Employees	-	-	-	-
Testing Dept.	-	-	-	-

GROUT'S LIMITED

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

AVERAGE HOURLY RATES

OCCUPATION	GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS 1936	GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS 1934	GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS 1930	GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS 1926
	¢	¢	¢	¢
Loom Fixers	-	-	-	-
Loom Fixers Helpers	-	-	-	-
Smash Hands	-	-	-	-
Spinners (Frame)	-	-	-	-
5 B Spinners	-	-	-	-
Warpers	-	-	-	-
Weavers	-	-	-	-
Bobbin Boys and Girls	-	-	-	-
Quillers	.18¢	-	-	-
Winders	.20	(.19¢	.21½	.16
Pickers	-	-	-	-
Redrawers	.17	-	-	-
ENTERERS	.17	-	.19	.17
TWISTERS	.18	-	-	-
D.D.Spinners	-	-	-	-
Foremen and Foreladies	-	-	-	-
Inspectors	-	-	-	-
Superintendents	-	-	-	-
Warehouse Shipping and Stores Employees	-	-	-	-
Sweepers, Watchmen, Janitor & Elevator Employees	-	-	-	-
Testing Dept.	-	-	-	-

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DISTRIBUTION OF MALE MILL EMPLOYEES BY HOURLY EARNINGS,
1936

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	GROUT'S LTD NO.	GROUT'S LTD %	GROUT'S LTD CUM.%	VALLEYFIELD LTD NO.	VALLEYFIELD LTD %	VALLEYFIELD LTD CUM.%	GRAND TOTAL NO.	GRAND TOTAL %	GRAND TOTAL CUM.%
Less than 10 cts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.0 cts to 12.4 cts	-	-	-	6	5.41	5.41	6	2.67	2.67
12.5 cts to 16.9 cts	7	6.14	6.14	6	5.41	10.82	13	5.78	8.45
17.0 cts to 20.9 cts	11	9.65	15.79	4	3.60	14.42	15	6.67	15.12
21.0 cts to 24.9 cts	8	7.02	22.81	15	13.51	27.93	23	10.22	25.34
25.0 cts to 29.9 cts	20	17.54	40.35	23	20.72	48.65	43	19.11	44.45
30.0 cts to 34.9 cts	16	14.04	54.39	22	19.82	68.47	38	16.89	61.34
35.0 cts to 39.9 cts	14	12.28	66.67	15	13.51	81.98	29	12.89	74.23
40.0 cts to 44.9 cts	13	11.40	78.07	6	5.41	87.39	19	8.44	82.67
45.0 cts to 49.9 cts	4	3.51	81.58	4	3.60	90.99	8	3.56	86.23
50.0 cts to 59.9 cts	7	6.14	87.72	7	6.31	97.30	14	6.22	92.45
60.0 cts to 69.9 cts	9	7.89	95.61	1	.90	98.20	10	4.44	96.89
70.0 cts to 79.9 cts	3	2.63	98.24	-	-	-	3	1.33	98.22
80.0 cts to 89.9 cts	-	-	-	2	1.80	100.00	2	.89	99.11
90.0 cts to 99.9 cts	2	1.76	100.00	-	-	-	2	.89	100.00
100.0 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	114	100.00		111	100.00		225	100.00	

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE MILL EMPLOYEES BY HOURLY EARNINGS.
1936

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	GHOUT'S LTD			VALLEYFIELD LTD			GRAND TOTAL		
	NO.	%	CUM.%	NO.	%	CUM.%	NO.	%	CUM.%
Less than 10 cts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.0 cts to 12.4 cts	-	-	-	8	5.41	5.41	8	2.67	2.67
12.5 cts to 16.9 cts	7	6.14	6.14	8	5.41	10.82	15	5.76	8.45
17.0 cts to 20.9 cts	11	9.65	15.89	4	2.70	14.42	15	6.67	15.12
21.0 cts to 24.9 cts	8	7.02	22.81	15	10.13	27.95	23	10.22	25.34
25.0 cts to 29.9 cts	20	17.54	40.35	23	15.54	43.49	43	19.11	44.45
30.0 cts to 34.9 cts	16	14.04	54.39	22	14.86	58.35	38	16.89	61.34
35.0 cts to 39.9 cts	14	12.28	66.67	15	10.13	68.48	29	12.89	74.23
40.0 cts to 44.9 cts	13	11.40	78.07	6	4.05	72.53	19	8.44	82.67
45.0 cts to 49.9 cts	4	3.51	81.58	4	2.70	75.23	8	3.56	86.23
50.0 cts to 59.9 cts	7	6.14	87.72	7	4.73	80.00	14	6.22	92.45
60.0 cts to 69.9 cts	9	7.89	95.61	1	.68	80.68	10	4.44	96.89
70.0 cts to 79.9 cts	3	2.63	98.24	-	-	80.68	3	1.33	98.22
80.0 cts to 89.9 cts	-	-	-	2	1.35	82.03	2	.89	99.11
90.0 cts to 99.9 cts	2	1.76	100.00	-	-	82.03	2	.89	100.00
100.0 cts and over	-	-	-	-	-	82.03	-	-	-
TOTAL	114	100.00		111	100.00		225	100.00	

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE MILL EMPLOYEES BY HOURLY EARNINGS

1956

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	GR UT'S LTD NO.	%	CUM.%	VALLEYFIELD LTD NO.	%	CUM.%	GRAND TOTAL NO.	%	CUM.%
Less than 10.0 cts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.0 cts to 12.4 cts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.5 cts to 16.9 cts	7	5.11	5.11	9	10.11	10.11	16	7.08	7.08
17.0 cts to 20.9 cts	16	11.68	16.79	24	26.97	37.08	40	17.70	24.78
21.0 cts to 24.9 cts	44	32.12	48.91	44	49.44	86.52	88	38.94	63.72
25.0 cts to 29.9 cts	21	15.33	64.24	8	8.99	95.51	29	12.83	76.55
30.0 cts to 34.9 cts	25	18.25	82.49	4	4.49	100.00	29	12.83	89.38
35.0 cts to 39.9 cts	12	8.76	91.25	-	-	-	12	5.31	94.69
40.0 cts to 44.9 cts	5	3.65	94.90	-	-	-	5	2.21	96.90
45.0 cts to 49.9 cts	1	.73	95.63	-	-	-	1	.44	97.34
50.0 cts to 59.9 cts	5	3.64	99.27	-	-	-	5	2.22	95.56
60.0 cts to69.9 cts	1	.73	100.00	-	-	-	1	.44	100.00
Total	137	100.00		89	100.00		226	100.00	
TOTAL	137	100.00		89	100.00				

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE MILL EMPLOYEES BY HOURLY EARNINGS
1956

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	GR UT'S LTD			VALLEYFIELD LTD			GRAND TOTAL		
	NO.	%	CUM.%	NO.	%	CUM.%	NO.	%	CUM.%
Less than 10.0 cts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.0 cts to 12.4 cts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.5 cts to 16.9 cts	7	5.11	5.11	9	10.11	10.11	16	7.08	7.08
17.0 cts to 20.9 cts	16	11.68	16.79	24	26.97	37.08	40	17.70	24.78
21.0 cts to 24.9 cts	44	32.12	48.91	44	49.44	86.52	88	38.94	63.72
25.0 cts to 29.9 cts	21	15.33	64.24	8	8.99	95.51	29	12.83	76.55
30.0 cts to 34.9 cts	25	18.25	82.49	4	4.49	100.00	29	12.83	89.38
35.0 cts to 39.9 cts	12	8.76	91.25	-	-	-	12	5.31	94.69
40.0 cts to 44.9 cts	5	3.65	94.90	-	-	-	5	2.21	96.90
45.0 cts to 49.9 cts	1	.73	95.63	-	-	-	1	.44	97.34
50.0 cts to 59.9 cts	5	3.64	99.27	-	-	-	5	2.22	99.56
60.0 cts to 69.9 cts	1	.73	100.00	-	-	-	1	.44	100.00
Total	137	100.00		89	100.00		226	100.00	

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE MILL EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EARNINGS IN PAY PERIOD

EARNINGS	GROUT'S LIMITED No.	%	CUm.% (one Week)	VALLEYFIELD LTD. No.	%	CUM.%
Less than $6.00	4	2.92	2.92	16	17.98	17.98
6.00 - 6.99	2	1.46	4.38	1	1.12	19.10
7.00 - 7.99	4	2.92	7.30	8	8.99	28.09
8.00 - 8.99	2	1.46	8.76	7	7.86	35.95
9.00 - 9.99	15	10.95	19.71	11	12.36	48.31
10.00 - 10.99	8	5.84	25.55	16	17.98	66.29
11.00 - 11.99	24	17.52	43.07	13	14.61	80.90
12.00 - 12.99	24	17.53	60.59	6	6.74	87.64
13.00 - 13.99	7	5.11	65.70	3	3.37	91.01
14.00 - 15.99	16	11.68	77.38	5	5.62	96.63
16.00 - 17.99	17	12.41	89.79	2	2.25	98.88
18.00 - 19.99	6	4.38	94.17	1	1.12	100.00
20.00 - 21.99	3	2.19	96.36	-	-	-
22.00 - 24.99	1	.73	97.09	-	-	-
25.00 - 29.99	3	2.18	99.27	-	-	-
30.00 - 34.99	1	.73	100.00	-	-	-
TOTAL	137	100.00		89	100.00	

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE MILL EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EARNINGS IN PAY PERIOD

EARNINGS	OUTPUT'S LIMITED			VALUATED LTD.		
	No.	%	Cum.% (one week)	No.	%	Cum.%
Less than $6.00	4	2.92	2.92	16	17.98	17.98
6.00 - 6.99	2	1.46	4.38	1	1.12	19.10
7.00 - 7.99	4	2.92	7.30	8	8.99	28.09
8.00 - 8.99	2	1.46	8.76	7	7.86	35.95
9.00 - 9.99	15	10.95	19.71	11	12.36	48.31
10.00 - 10.99	8	5.84	25.55	16	17.98	66.29
11.00 - 11.99	24	17.52	43.07	15	14.61	80.90
12.00 - 12.99	24	17.52	60.59	6	6.74	87.64
13.00 - 13.99	7	5.11	65.70	3	3.37	91.01
14.00 - 14.99	16	11.68	77.38	5	5.62	96.63
15.00 - 15.99	17	12.41	89.79	2	2.25	98.88
16.00 - 16.99	6	4.38	94.17	1	1.12	100.00
17.00 - 17.99	5	2.19	96.36	-	-	-
18.00 - 18.99	1	.73	97.09	-	-	-
19.00 - 19.99	3	2.18	99.27	-	-	-
20.00 - 21.99	1	.73	100.00	-	-	-
22.00 - 24.99						
25.00 - 29.99						
30.00 - 34.99						
TOTAL	137	100.00		89	100.00	

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EARNINGS IN PAY PERIOD

Earnings.	GROUT'S LTD (One Week) NO.	%	CUM.%	VALLEYFIELD LTD. NO.	%	CUM.%
Less than $6.00	2	1.75	1.75	6	5.41	5.41
6.00 - 6.99	-	-	-	3	2.70	8.11
7.00 - 7.99	-	-	-	4	3.60	11.71
8.00 - 8.99	7	6.14	7.89	1	.90	12.61
9.00 - 9.99	3	2.63	10.52	2	1.80	14.41
10.00 - 10.99	5	4.39	14.91	4	3.60	18.01
11.00 - 11.99	7	6.14	21.05	8	7.21	25.22
12.00 - 12.99	6	5.26	26.31	4	3.60	28.82
13.00 - 13.99	4	3.51	29.82	6	5.41	34.23
14.00 - 15.99	16	14.04	43.86	17	15.32	49.55
16.00 - 17.99	9	7.89	51.75	15	13.51	63.06
18.00 - 19.99	14	12.28	64.03	16	14.42	77.48
20.00 - 21.99	9	7.90	71.93	4	3.60	81.08
22.00 - 24.99	5	4.39	76.32	9	8.11	89.19
25.00 - 29.99	10	8.77	85.09	3	2.70	91.89
30.00 - 34.99	14	12.28	97.37	6	5.41	97.30
35.00 - 39.99	2	1.75	99.12	1	.90	98.20
40.00 - 49.99	1	.88	100.00	2	1.80	100.00
Total	114	100.00		111	100.00	

DISTRIBUTION OF METE REFLECTORS ACCORDING TO EXPERIMENTS IN

FOR PERIOD

BROOM'S PLD

(One week)

VARIETY NO. PLD.

CUM.%	%	NO.	CUM.%	%	NO.
4.2	4.2	2	1.72	1.72	2
11.8	7.6	5	-	-	-
17.11	5.3	7	-	-	-
19.51	2.4	8	41.2	39.5	46
14.41	5.1	6	55.4	14.2	16
10.81	6.3	7	61.6	6.2	7
55.55	4.7	5	70.5	8.9	10
58.88	3.3	4	75.5	5.0	6
52.44	4.2	5	79.4	3.9	4
80.28	7.8	9	82.4	3.0	3
84.44	4.2	5	87.2	4.8	5
90.18	5.3	6	90.8	3.6	4
91.28	1.8	2	91.88	1.0	1
98.12	6.9	8	97.2	5.4	6
93.42	4.2	5	98.2	1.0	1
95.88	2.4	3	98.8	0.6	1
100.00	4.2	5	100.00	1.2	1
	100.00	119		100.00	111

Results

Lots	Total
1	48.88
2	22.22
3	24.22
4	22.22
5	22.22
6	33.22
7	22.22
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701

701

VALLEYFIELD SILK MILLS, LTD.

VALLEYFIELD, QUEBEC

AVERAGE HOURLY ~~RATES~~ Comp

OCCUPATION.	ADULT MALES 1936	ADULT MALES 1934	YOUTHS & BOYS 1936	YOUTHS & BOYS 1934	ADULT FEMALES 1936	ADULT FEMALES 1934	GIRLS 1936	GIRLS 1934
	¢			¢		¢		¢
LOOM FIXERS	49.8	49.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOOM FIXERS HELPERS	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIXERS- OTHER MACHINES	-	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMASH HANDS	30.1	-	-	-	34.00	-	-	-
SPINNERS (FRAME)	-	21.2	-	18.00	-	20.1	-	-
5 B Spinners	-	-	-	-	21.4	-	-	-
WARPERS	29.9	26.2	-	21.5	30.00	21.8	-	-
SLASHERS	35.00	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEAVERS	30.5	30.4	-	25.7	23.00	22.8	-	-
BOBBIN BOYS	22.2	-	14.9	-	-	-	-	-
QUILLERS	30.00		-		18.6		16.9	
WINDERS	-	20.0	-	22.0	21.9	15.4	-	14.1
PICKERS	43.7	-	-	-	16.3	-	-	-
REDRAWERS	40.9	-	-	-	18.7	-	16.1	-
ENTRERS	20.00	20.0	11.7	-	20.3	20.0	-	-
TESTING DEPT.	-	-	-	13.7	-	15.0	-	13.0
TWISTERS	37.9	38.7	37.2	-	-	-	-	-
D.D.SPINNERS	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOREMEN & FORELADIES	67.8	58.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
INSPECTORS	-	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIREMEN	-	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAREHOUSE SHIPPING & STORES EMPLOYEES	32.3	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWEEPERS, WATCHMEN, JANITORS & ELEVATOR EMPLOYEES	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHER	-	-	-	-	28.1	23.9	-	-
CLERK	-	70.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
DYE HOUSE EMPLOYEES	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

VALLABHDAS SILK MILLS,LTD.

VALLABHDAS,GOKULDAS

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES

OCCUPATION.	ADULT MALES 1956	ADULT MALES 1954	YOUNGS & BOYS 1956	YOUNGS & BOYS 1954	ADULT FEMALES 1956	ADULT FEMALES 1954	GIRLS 1956	GIRLS 1954
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LOOM FIXERS	49.5	49.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOOM FIXERS HELPERS	-	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIXERS- OTHER MACHINES	-	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMART HANDS	-	30.1	-	-	24.00	-	-	-
BOTTOMERS (FRAME)	-	21.8	-	18.00	-	20.1	-	-
S & SPINNERS	-	-	-	-	23.4	-	-	-
WEAVERS	26.5	26.5	-	21.5	20.00	22.5	-	-
BLEACHERS	32.0	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEAVERS	30.5	30.4	-	25.7	24.00	22.5	-	-
DOBBIN BOYS	22.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-
QUILLERS	20.00		-		18.5		16.5	
WINDERS	-	20.0	-	22.0	22.5	16.4	-	14.1
TICKERS	45.7	-	-	-	16.5	-	-	-
REPAIRERS	40.5	-	-	-	18.7	-	16.1	-
MATCHERS	20.00	20.0	14.7	-	20.5	20.0	-	-
TESTING DEPT.	-	-	-	13.7	-	15.0	-	15.0
TWISTERS	37.5	28.7	27.5	-	-	-	-	-
D.O.SPINNERS	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOREMEN & FORMLADIES	67.5	58.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
INSPECTORS	-	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIREMEN	-	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAREHOUSE SHIPING & STORES EMPLOYEES	32.5	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWEEPERS,WATCHMEN,SANITORS & ELEVATOR EMPLOYEES....	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHER	-	-	-	-	25.1	25.5	-	-
CLERK	-	70.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
DYE HOUSE EMPLOYEES	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRIMARY TEXTILES INSTITUTE FILES, TORONTO

HABUTAI TWILL - MADE-IN-CANADA INQUIRY

Letter dated March 14, 1934, from Grouts Limited to Douglas Hallam:

"As I told you over the telephone, I feel that to tell the Customs Department that this sample of habutai twill is not made in Canada would be the same as telling them to allow 10 momme plain crepe-de-chine in under this scarf item, so that I am putting in work today a 40-yard piece that should be a duplication of the sample attached to your letter.

Is it now possible to tell the Customs that we are making it and show it to their customer in ten days time, although undoubtedly he will not be pleased with the price compared to the price that he can buy it for in Japan if he can get it in under the scarf item.

I feel, however, that it would be just hopeless to open this scarf item up to anything like this."

PRIMARY TEXTILES INSTITUTE FILES, TORONTO

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Letter dated March 14, 1934, from Grouts Limited to Douglas Hallam:

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Is it now possible to tell the Customs that we are making it and show it to their customer in ten days time, although undoubtedly he will not be pleased with the price compared to the price that he can buy it for in Japan if he can get it in under the scarf item.

I feel, however, that it would be just hopeless to open this scarf item up to anything like this."

Courtaulds.

SALES TO WEAVING CUSTOMERS, 1935--1936.

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Month	Acton Vale Silk Mills 1935	Acton Vale Silk Mills 1936	Associated Textiles 1935	Associated Textiles 1936	M. F. Binz Co. Ltd. 1935	M. F. Binz Co. Ltd. 1936	British American Silk Mills 1935	British American Silk Mills 1936	Bruck Silk Mills Ltd. 1935	Bruck Silk Mills Ltd. 1936	Canada Hair Cloth Co. 1935	Canada Hair Cloth Co. 1936	Canadian Cottons Ltd. 1935	Canadian Cottons Ltd. 1936	Canadian T.S.R. 1935	Canadian T.S.R. 1936
January	2280	8040	28750	--	48242	12490	9845	10951	36096	30370	5230	8750	24106	48196	11770	--
February	3520	8080	24756	17341	44000	28450	6555	6187	5750	25913	5560	10310	43609	41263	25020	--
March	6100	12300	32235	33229	39749	27000	9600	10534	34529	31942	7740	10560	42417	37036	5000	5750
April	9500	6250	11387	63534	34750	33000	7300	7164	47628	56842	9170	12750	43286	65319	3250	3500
May	3760	4750	27686	68244	38996	29190	2860	8770	26312	30560	6280	13100	51384	47862	6000	--
June	3010	4729	47083	86995	32997	11400	4500	11330	27990	59789	4820	6750	69147	49140	500	--
July	5550	5470	29488	46340	37358	35980	6730	17150	59281	44440	6750	9060	58841	51518	2500	--
August	13250	16940	58055	74074	42568	55500	8850	26280	59577	41662	6600	9010	40741	61678	500	--
September	11000	5815	72832	31880	39510	34436	3732	7104	56800	29919	9000	9550	42966	7564	--	--
October	10680		47976		40283		3199		57368		9064		62026		4010	
November	7220		9852		38090		8269		75736		7750		47466		5000	
December	7270		12327		32000		9518		123251		9010		43947		3300	
	83140	72274	400425	421647	463543	267446	80958	105470	610318	351437	86974	89840	569936	409576	54850	9250

Month	Consolid. Silk Mills 1935	Consolid. Silk Mills 1936	Dominion Textiles Ld. 1935	Dominion Textiles Ld. 1936	Grout's Limited. 1935	Grout's Limited. 1936	L. & L. Textiles Ld. 1935	L. & L. Textiles Ld. 1936	Montreal Cottons Ltd. 1935	Montreal Cottons Ltd. 1936	L. Roessel & Company 1935	L. Roessel & Company 1936	Silks Limited 1935	Silks Limited 1936	Valleyfield Silk Mills 1935	Valleyfield Silk Mills 1936
January	61537	42696	64050	81562	13149	6290	5585	5950	57308	80792	7015	6500	--	4950	11471	20320
February	33108	19000	70250	--	10990	7795	4770	4410	36000	72038	3905	2600	--	2260	999	17005
March	52486	39421	60000	18483	8761	9320	4130	6000	32070	94051	3000	2000	2000	3500	3000	20000
April	62800	20721	99223	44853	6400	7750	5100	5750	59468	96096	1000	3250	6000	4300	5750	17610
May	54780	36440	87170	31062	7150	7500	4020	4600	66250	66894	250	1370	7750	4770	8009	9500
June	38600	19730	77190	61914	7745	9010	4200	3250	66500	71498	170	4960	2750	4250	8950	18750
July	33000	31398	79100	90142	15080	22620	4280	2100	81134	72632	2200	10150	5518	5500	13250	17663
August	49250	32104	83250	101158	15273	14750	3150	3000	75046	57217	--	4720	8750	2050	8755	11279
Sept.	57410	18733	96176	28691	19813	16600	5260	3750	77994	52677	3000	2085	8750	50	11350	18017
Oct.	49000		138004		14000		7710		97322		1290		14250		16750	
Nov.	46210		112117		9470		7200		61381		2750		3000		8600	
Dec.	36580		118063		6540		6370		63598		2010		1750		14500	
	574821	268243	1079593	462860	134371	101635	61775	38810	770001	663895	26590	37635	57018	21730	110684	150144

	Wabasso Cottons 1935	Wabasso Cottons 1936
Jan.	1264	1373
Feb.	501	1479
Mar.	1843	1858
Apr.	725	870
May	507	1945
June	629	665
July	775	722
	535	367
		2024
Oct.	1179	
Nov.	1604	
Dec.	444	
	10818	11303

Sheets in Sept

* Since May 1936 Forno May at lower rates of duty

COURTAULDS (CANADA) LIMITED

1934 — 1936

AVERAGE HOURLY RATES

Occupation	Adult Males 1936	Adult Males 1934	Youths & Boys 1936	Youths & Boys 1934	Adult Females 1936	Adult Females 1934	Girls Under 18 1936	Girls Under 18 1934
Sorters	-	-	24.1	24.0	26.3	25.5	24.9	22.1
Processors	-	-	20.1	20.6	23.0	22.3	20.9	18.8
Weavers for Testing Exp. Yarn	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixers - Spinning	48.7	51.1 ✓	-	35.0		-		-
Bleachers	35.9	35.9	31.0	32.4	25.5	23.8	24.0	20.8
Reelers	42.8	41.1	26.9	25.9	26.7	26.0	23.9	23.4
Pressers & Bundlers	-	-	-	-	26.2	25.9	21.7	23.2
Dryers	-	-	-	-	25.4	25.2	22.3	-
Foremen and Foreladies	56.4	58.3 ✓	-	-	30.8	30.0	-	-
Engineers	50.2	54.1 ✓	30.0	30.6	-	-	20.0	-
Firemen	69.2	49.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warehouse Shipping and Stores Employees	43.9	43.9	25.0	-	-	-	-	-
Sweepers, Watchmen, Janitors and Yard	39.5	36.7	23.6	20.0	40.0	40.0	-	-
Viscose makers	47.8	47.5	34.9	32.2	-	-	-	-
Experimental Lab.	47.5	47.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cafeteria	41.7	47.5 ✓	-	-	24.1	26.0	-	-
Spinners	45.3	45.2	43.7	41.6	26.0	25.7	-	-
Average for Mill	45.9	46.1	35.3	32.2	25.8	25.3	23.0	21.6

ROBT. BRYDIE
CHARTERED STENOGRAPHIC REPORTER
TORONTO - CANADA

7 1757

CANADIAN CELANESE

PRODUCTION FIGURES

1927 - 1935

	Dyed Fabric Yards,	Acetate Yarn, Pounds
1927	51,086	366
1928	682,415	203,365
1929	1,613,139	403,657
1930	4,170,984	1,091,505
1931	6,014,809	1,495,497
1932	8,635,340	2,127,506
1933	11,571,431	2,766,515
1934	13,934,031	3,832,719
1935	16,914,031	4,748,412
	63,587,266	16,669,542

CANADIAN GLANESS

PRODUCTION FIGURES

1927 - 1935

	Dyed Fabric Yards.	Acetate Yarn. Pounds
1927	51,088	385
1928	682,413	203,365
1929	1,613,139	403,657
1930	4,170,994	1,991,608
1931	6,014,609	1,455,407
1932	8,535,340	2,127,508
1933	11,371,431	2,786,318
1934	13,854,051	3,832,719
1935	16,914,081	4,748,412
	65,387,166	16,889,842

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ACETATE PROCESS YARNS

History of United States price changes since 1925

	75	100	150
May. 1, 1925.	3.95	3.85	2.90
Jan. 1, 1926.	3.95	3.85	2.90
Feb. 1, 1927.	3.95	3.85	2.90
Nov. 14, 1927.	3.45	3.35	2.90
Jan. 1, 1928.	3.45	3.35	2.90
Aug. 10, 1928.	2.75	2.60	1.90
Jan. 15, 1930.	2.45	2.20	1.60
May 16, 1930.	1.90	1.75	1.50
Sept. 9, 1931.	1.40	1.30	1.00
June 24, 1932.	1.00	.95	.85
June 7, 1933.	1.05	1.00	.90
July 20, 1933.	1.15	1.10	1.00
Feb. 19, 1934.	1.10	.95	.78
May 24, 1934.	1.00	.85	.65
Apr. 17, 1935.	.90	.77½	.60
Oct. 7, 1936.	.80	.72	.60
Quotes	3/11	3/6½	3/11½
Lowdown	.92	.82½	.73 .92

6d Excise

Cel 7 monofil dull pd filament.

Basis is price in dollars per pound -- 1st quality yarns. Dates shown are the first dates on which list price changes were announced; the list price then held constant until the next list price change indicated.

In recent years minimum freight allowed to customer's mill.

[illegible] MARKET [illegible]

Prices of Skilled Dentes after changes since 1925

	Yr	Jos	Ino
Apr. 1, 1926.	2.00	2.00	2.00
Jan. 1, 1926.	2.00	2.00	2.00
Nov. 1, 1925.	2.00	2.00	2.00
Nov. 16, 1925.	2.25	2.00	2.00
Jan. 1, 1924.	2.25	2.00	2.00
Aug. 20, 1923.	2.25	2.00	2.00
Jan. 10, 1920.	2.00	2.00	1.00
May 10, 1920.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sept. 9, 1919.	2.00	2.00	1.00
June 24, 1918.	1.00	.00	.00
June 7, 1918.	1.00	1.00	.00
July 20, 1916.	1.25	1.00	1.00
Jan. 10, 1916.	1.10	.00	.00
May 24, 1914.	.00	.00	.00
Apr. 17, 1914.	.75	.75	.00
Dec. 1, 1910.	.50	.00	.00

Price is quoted in dollars per pound -- Jos quality [illegible]

[illegible] Before these are the first dates on which Jos prices changed were announced. The Jos price has been fixed because [illegible] the Jos price changes [illegible].

[illegible] Jos [illegible] minimum [illegible] is based on [illegible] Ino [illegible].

CANADIAN CELANESE LIMITED

DISTRIBUTION OF MILL EMPLOYEES BY HOURLY EARNINGS, 1936

Artificial Silk

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	MALE No. Emp.	MALE %	MALE CUM. %	FEMALE No. Emp.	FEMALE %	FEMALE CUM %
Less than 10 cents	2	.10	.10	-	-	-
10.0 cents to 12.4 cents	4	.19	.29	-	-	-
12.5 " " 16.9 "	34	1.62	1.91	6	1.15	1.15
17.0 " " 20.9 "	114	5.44	7.35	93	17.85	19.00
21.0 " " 24.9 "	94	4.49	11.84	161	30.90	49.90
25.0 " " 29.9 "	599	28.59	40.43	90	17.28	67.18
30.0 " " 34.9 "	359	17.14	57.57	59	11.32	78.50
35.0 " " 39.9 "	286	13.65	71.22	81	15.55	94.05
40.0 " " 44.9 "	204	9.74	80.96	21	4.03	98.08
45.0 " " 49.9 "	157	7.49	88.45	7	1.34	99.42
50.0 " " 59.9 "	153	7.30	95.75	3	.58	100.00
60.0 " " 69.9 "	43	2.05	97.80	-	-	-
70.0 " " 79.9 "	20	.95	98.75	-	-	-
80.0 " " 89.9 "	15	.72	99.47	-	-	-
90.0 " " 99.9 "	11	.53	100.00	-	-	-
100.00 and over	-	-		-	-	
		Med. 32.00	A.H.E. 34.79		MED. 25.00	A.H.E. 26.97
TOTAL	2,095	100.00		521	100.00	

CANADIAN CELANESE LIMITED

Artificial Silk

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EARNINGS IN PAY-PERIOD.

EARNINGS	MALE (One week in one week) No. Emp.	%	CUM. %	FEMALE (One week in one week) No. Emp.	%	CUM. %
Less than $ 6.00	19	.91	.91	6	1.15	1.15
$6.00 - $ 6.99	7	.33	1.24	5	.58	1.73
7.00 - 7.99	16	.76	2.00	21	4.03	5.76
8.00 - 8.99	26	1.24	3.24	22	4.22	9.98
9.00 - 9.99	29	1.38	4.62	56	10.75	20.73
10.00 - 10.99	62	2.96	7.58	59	11.33	32.06
11.00 - 11.99	68	3.25	10.83	74	14.20	46.26
12.00 - 12.99	47	2.24	13.07	30	5.76	52.02
13.00 - 13.99	139	6.64	19.71	40	7.68	59.70
14.00 - 15.99	295	14.08	33.79	52	9.98	69.68
16.00 - 17.99	277	13.22	47.01	48	9.21	78.89
18.00 - 19.99	254	12.12	59.13	58	11.13	90.02
20.00 - 21.99	224	10.69	69.82	44	8.45	98.47
22.00 - 24.99	261	12.46	82.28	5	.96	99.43
25.00 - 29.99	200	9.55	91.83	2	.38	99.81
30.00 - 34.99	88	4.20	96.03	1	.19	100.00
35.00 - 39.99	40	1.91	97.94	-		
40.00 - 49.99	32	1.53	99.47			
50.00 and over	11	.53	100.00			
TOTAL	2,095	100.00		521	100.00	

DISTRIBUTION OF MEN GIVEN ADVICE TO HARVESTS IN PAT-KHALON.

Days	No.	%	No.	%	Days
	(One week in one week)		(One week in one week)		
Less than 5	19	.01	8	1.18	1.18
5.00 - 6.99	7	.02	5	.29	1.47
7.00 - 7.99	14	.79	21	4.08	5.55
8.00 - 8.99	20	1.64	22	4.22	9.77
9.00 - 9.99	32	1.08	30	10.75	20.52
10.00 - 10.99	62	2.74	29	11.88	32.40
11.00 - 11.99	68	3.05	74	14.20	46.60
12.00 - 12.99	47	2.84	30	5.76	52.36
13.00 - 13.99	189	6.64	40	7.68	60.04
14.00 - 14.99	208	7.06	32	6.08	66.12
15.00 - 15.99	277	12.38	45	8.63	74.75
16.00 - 16.99	264	12.12	32	11.13	85.88
17.00 - 17.99	234	10.49	44	8.45	94.33
18.00 - 18.99	203	12.44	5	.96	95.29
19.00 - 19.99	200	8.50	2	.38	95.67
20.00 - 24.99	58	4.00	1	.19	100.00
25.00 - 29.99	40	1.21			
30.00 - 34.99	32	1.05			
35.00 - 39.99	11	.52			
40.00 - 49.99					
50.00 and over					
TOTAL	2,098	100.00	521	100.00	

CANADIAN CELANESE CO. LIMITED

AVERAGE HOURLY ~~RATES~~ Earnings

OCCUPATION	ADULT MALES 1936	ADULT MALES 1934	YOUTHS & BOYS 1936	YOUTHS & BOYS 1934	ADULT FEMALES 1936	ADULT FEMALES 1934	GIRLS UNDER 18 1936	GIRLS UNDER 18 1934
Twisters	26.5	26.5	24.0	21.7	21.5	20.7	20.5	21.2
Spoolers	30.0	30.0	25.0	-	21.5	24.2	19.0	22.7
Warpers	40.0	34.0	29.0	21.0	32.5	30.5	-	-
Slashers	33.0	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weft Winders & Quillers	28.5	28.5	26.5	23.2	23.5	23.0	24.5	21.2
Drawers-In	42.0	55.0	28.0	20.5	32.0	26.5	29.5	23.7
Weavers	36.5	32.5	33.5	28.5	36.0	33.7	-	-
Loom Fixers	55.5	52.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixers - Other Machines	58.5	52.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loopers	-	-	-	-	31.0	27.0	-	-
Knitters	28.5	32.0	27.5	22.5	22.5	20.5	24.0	20.0
Dye House Employees	28.0	27.2	28.0	24.2	20.5	20.0	17.0	20.0
Folders	31.5	27.5	-	27.2	-	-	-	-
Finishers	28.0	26.2	25.5	20.0	-	-	-	-
Menders	-	-	-	-	20.0	20.0	-	-
Boarders	47.0	45.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewers and Seamers	-	-	-	-	27.0	25.7	-	-
Foremen and Foreladies	80.0	76.0	-	-	66.0	57.2	-	-
Inspectors	42.5	41.7	-	-	20.0	-	-	-
Engineers	94.0	101.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firemen	45.0	45.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warehouse, Shipping & Store Employees	47.0	44.5	32.0	31.0	22.5	21.7	20.0	20.0
Sweepers, Janitors, Watchmen and Elevator Employees	30.0	31.5	-	-	20.5	20.5	-	-
Stenographers	-	-	-	-	51.0	48.2	-	39.7
Clerks	60.5	59.5	24.5	26.2	38.0	36.5	25.0	23.7
Celanese Yarn Spinners	27.0	27.0	23.0	22.5	-	-	-	-
Cellulose Acetate Employees	37.5	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acetone Recovery Employees	43.5	42.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering Mechanics & Helpers	41.5	42.2	-	26.7	-	-	-	-
Chemical Laboratory Employees	56.5	57.0	-	-	38.0	37.2	-	-
Labourers - Truck Drivers	27.0	26.2	25.0	25.0	-	-	-	-
Weavers Assistants	31.0	31.7	23.0	21.5	20.0	20.7	21.0	20.0
Textile General	28.5	25.7	25.0	26.0	22.5	21.0	19.5	20.0
Spinning General	35.0	33.2	20.5	20.5	21.5	23.0	19.5	-
Improvers or Apprentices	17.5	16.7	17.0	15.7	17.5	15.5	17.0	17.5
Average for Mill	36.6	35.1	23.9	21.5	27.8	24.9	20.6	17.8

Canadian Celanese Ltd.
Average Hourly Earnings

OCCUPATION	ADULT MALES		YOUTHS & BOYS		ADULT FEMALES		GIRLS UNDER 18	
	1936	1934	1936	1934	1936	1934	1936	1934
Twisters	26.5	26.5	24.0	21.7	21.5	20.7	20.5	21.2
Spooler	30.0	30.0	26.0	-	21.5	24.2	19.0	22.7
Warper	40.0	34.0	29.0	21.0	32.5	30.5	-	-
Slasher	33.0	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weft Winders & Quiller	28.5	28.5	26.5	22.2	25.5	23.0	24.5	21.2
Drawers-In	42.0	35.0	28.0	20.5	32.0	26.5	29.5	23.7
Weavers	36.5	32.5	33.5	28.5	36.0	33.7	-	-
Loom Fixers	35.5	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixers - Other Machines	38.5	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Looper	-	-	-	-	31.0	27.0	-	-
Knitters	36.5	32.0	27.5	22.5	22.5	20.5	24.0	20.0
Dye House Employees	30.0	27.2	28.0	24.2	20.5	20.0	17.0	20.0
Folders	31.5	27.5	-	27.2	-	-	-	-
Finishers	28.0	26.2	25.5	20.0	-	-	-	-
Menders	-	-	-	-	20.0	20.0	-	-
Boarders	47.0	45.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewers and Seamers	-	-	-	-	27.0	25.7	-	-
Foremen and Forefadies	80.0	75.0	-	-	66.0	57.2	-	-
Inspectors	42.5	41.7	-	-	20.0	-	-	-
Engineers	94.0	101.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firemen	45.0	45.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warehouse, Shipping & Store Employees	47.0	44.5	32.0	31.0	22.5	21.7	20.0	20.0
Sweepers, Janitors, Watchmen and Elevator Employees	30.0	31.5	-	-	20.5	20.5	-	-
Stenographers	-	-	-	-	31.0	48.2	-	29.7
Clerks	60.5	59.5	24.5	26.2	38.0	36.5	25.0	23.7
Cotonese Yarn Spinners	27.0	27.0	23.0	22.5	-	-	-	-
Cellulose Acetate Employees	37.2	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acetone Recovery Employees	43.5	42.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering Mechanics & Helpers	41.5	42.2	-	26.7	-	-	-	-
Chemical Laboratory Employees	36.5	37.0	-	-	38.0	37.2	-	-
Laborers - Truck Drivers	27.0	26.2	23.0	23.0	-	-	-	-
Weavers Assistants	21.0	21.7	23.0	21.5	20.0	20.7	21.0	20.0
Textile General	28.5	25.7	25.0	23.0	22.5	21.0	19.5	20.0
Spinning General	35.0	33.2	20.5	20.5	21.5	23.0	19.5	-
Improvers or Apprentices	17.5	15.7	17.0	15.7	17.5	15.5	17.0	17.5
Average for Mill	36.6	36.1	23.9	21.5	27.8	24.9	20.6	17.8

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from Exhibit 762

70's Average Tops

d.

	1933	1934	1935
January	24	42	27
February	23	38	25
March	23	38	25
April	24	37	26
May	25	34	
June	27	32	
July	33	28	
August	36	27	
September	35	27	
October	33	27	
November	37	26	
December	39	26	

From Exhibit 7&c

7c's Average Tops

d.

	1933	1934	1935
January	24	42	37
February	23	36	23
March	23	38	32
April	24	37	33
May	23	34	
June	27	32	
July	23	33	
August	32	37	
September	31	37	
October	33	37	
November	37	40	
December	34	34	

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C o p y - R.

SILKS LIMITED

100 Wellington Street West

Toronto, 2

Feb. 6, 1934

The Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

We have received an inquiry from a Scarf Manufacturer who wishes to import from Japan, Habutai Twill fabrics and desires to pay duty at 20% under Tariff Item 564. We called on Mr. Relyea asking for his opinion as to whether Habutai Twill would be entitled to entry under this item and in this respect, we refer you to your memo # 580, file #169210, October 27th, 1932 wherein specific classification is given to English Foulards, 35" to 37" in width with a twill weave. These goods are identical to English Foulard and will be imported in 35" to 36" width but will be plain white.

The manufacturer is desirous of obtaining definite information prior to importation regarding the classification of these fabrics so that there will be no mistakes. We might state Mr. Relyea is also interested to learn your opinion on the classification of Habutai Twill fabrics (of a class or kind not made in Canada) for manufacturers of Mufflers.

Yours very truly,

SILKS LIMITED,

per Cy J. Robinson

CJR/TA

Ex 798 (2)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO "COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 175245

OTTAWA, 10th February, 1934.
CANADA

C o p y - R

Silks Limited,
100 Wellington Street, West,
Toronto 2, Ont.

SUBJECT: Tariff status of Twilled Silk in the greige.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, inquiring in regard to the importation from Japan of Habitai twill fabrics, which it is desired to enter under Tariff Item 564.

In reply your attention is directed to Memo. No. 580, copy enclosed, from which you will note that plain white fabrics cannot be permitted entry under the provisions of Tariff Item 564.

You are advised that, unless these fabrics qualify under the special provisions laid down in Tariff Item 560, they would be dutiable under tariff item 560a at 40% ad valorem, less a discount of 10%, plus a specific duty of 10 cts. net, per lineal yard, when imported into Canada from Japan.

Tariff Item 560, above mentioned, reads as follows:

"Woven fabrics wholly or in chief part by weight of silk in the gum, not degummed nor bleached, not less than twenty inches in width, weighing not more than seven pounds for each hundred yards thereof, imported for the purpose of being degummed, dyed and finished in Canada."

The rate of duty under this item would be 30% ad valorem, Intermediate Tariff, when the materials are imported into Canada from Japan in accordance with the Trade Agreement Regulations.

Encl.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

798 (3)

C o p y - R.

SILKS LIMITED

100 Wellington Street West

Toronto, 2

Feb. 13, 1934

The Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

ATTENTION: MR. H. C. WILLIAMS

Dear Sir:

Please accept our thanks for yours of the 10th instant, file #175245.

We note that Habutai Twill Fabrics, plain without designs, cannot be allowed entry under tariff item 564. The goods in question could not be imported under tariff item #560 as the weight exceeds 7 pounds per 100 yards. However, we would appreciate very much your advice as to whether dumping duty would be applicable on Habutai Twill Fabrics as same are of a class or kind not made in Canada and would be imported only for use by scarf manufacturers although, not allowed classification under tariff item #564.

Your advice in this matter will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

SILKS LIMITED,

per (SGD) Robinson

E 798 (4

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE
CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"
REFER TO FILE No 86550
GF 2 H

OTTAWA, 15th February, 1934.
CANADA

C o p y - R.

Silks Limited,
100 Wellington Street West,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

Subject: Silk Fabric.

Gentlemen:

Replying to your letter of the 13th instant requesting to be advised as to whether Habutai Twill fabrics, to be used in the manufacture of scarfs, are of a class or kind made in Canada;

You are requested to submit a sample or samples of the material in question.

Yours truly,

FHB:MM

for Commissioner of Customs.

79815)

C o p y - R.

SILKS LIMITED

100 Wellington Street West

Toronto, 2

Feb. 19, 1934

The Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

In reply to yours of the 15th instant, file #86550, G.F. 2 H, we are enclosing herewith sample of Habutai Twill fabric which is of a class or kind not made in Canada and would be imported only for the manufacture of scarfs by scarf manufacturers.

Yours very truly,

SILKS LIMITED,

per Cy J. Robinson

CJR/TA

798 (6)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO "COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 86550 GF 2 H

C o p y - R.

OTTAWA, CANADA 22nd February, 1934.

Major Douglas Hallam,
Secretary,
Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods
Manufacturers' Association,
350 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Subject: Silk Fabric.

Sir:

Importers of Habutai Twill Fabric, to be used in the manufacture of scarfs, have raised the question of whether this material, as per sample submitted, is of a class or kind made in Canada.

Your advice is kindly requested at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

Encl.

for Commissioner of Customs.

798 (7)

C o p y - R.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

350 Bay Street

Toronto

March 6th, 1934.

Mr. L. F. Jackson,
Department of National Revenue,
Ottawa.

File 86550, GF 2H.
Silk Fabrics.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of Feb. 22nd re Habutai Twill. Owing to my absence from the office, this was not taken care of before, but the samples are now out in the mills, and we will report as soon as we hear back.

Yours faithfully,

(SGD) Douglas Hallam

Secretary.

798 (8)

C o p y - R.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

350 Bay Street

Toronto

March 28th, 1934.

Mr. L. F. Jackson,
Commissioner of Customs' Office,
Department of National Revenue,
OTTAWA.

File No. 86550, G.F. 2.H.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of Feb. 22nd, attached is a sample No.1, of Habutai Twill in the boiled-off stage which can be finished to exactly duplicate the sample you sent us. Also attached is sample No. 2, another Habutai Twill.

We would suggest that you advise the enquirer for this type of material to get in touch with Grout's Limited, St. Catharines, Ont., and Bruck Silk Mills, Montreal.

Yours faithfully,

(SGD) Douglas Hallam

Secretary.

Encl. 2.

798 (9)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 86550
C.F. 2H

C o p y - R.

OTTAWA, CANADA 31st March, 1934.

Silks Limited,
100 Wellington St. W.,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Subject: Habutai Twill Silk.

Gentlemen:

With reference to your letters of the 13th and 19th February in respect to the application of dumping duty to importations of Habutai Twill Fabric, as per sample submitted, imported for the manufacture of scarfs,-

From information before the Department, Habutai Twill, as per sample, is of a class or kind manufactured in Canada by Grout's Limited, St. Catharines, Ont., and Bruck Silk Mills, Montreal.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

798 (10

C o p y - R.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

350 Bay Street

Toronto

April 25th, 1934.

Mr. L.F. Jackson,
Commissioner of Custom's Office,
Department of National Revenue,
Ottawa.

File No.86550
G.F. 2.H.

Dear Sir:

I find that I have in my office a sample of Habutai Twill made in Canada. I am attaching this to supplement my letter to you of March 28th, 1934, on this subject.

Yours faithfully,

(SGD) Douglas Hallam

Secretary

Encl.

File No. 169210

798 (11)

MEMORANDUM

No. 580

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE, CANADA.
(Customs Division)

Ottawa, 27th October, 1932.

To Collectors of National Revenue:-

Re Tariff Item 564

Tariff Item 564 reads as follows:

"Woven fabrics, of a kind not made in Canada, wholly, or in chief part, by weight, of silk or artificial silk, or both, imported in the web in lengths of not less than five yards each by manufacturers of neckties, scarves, or mufflers, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories,-

British Preferential Tariff -	17½ p.c.
Intermediate Tariff	20 p.c.
General Tariff	20 p.c."

Effective this date, it is ruled that, until otherwise determined, the following fabrics are entitled to entry under tariff item 564 as being of a kind not made in Canada, when otherwise complying with the provisions of the item, viz.:-

For manufacture into Neckties, and for no other purpose:

Fabrics, not exceeding 25" in width, to have at least one natural selvedge and to be either plain dyed or with all-over designs; also printed fabrics known as English foulards, not exceeding 37" in width with a twill weave.

For manufacture into Scarves and Mufflers, and for no other purpose:

Fabrics, designed specially for manufacture into scarves and mufflers only, provided that when such designs are printed or painted the fabric must be of a jacquard weave, or the fabric must be that known as English foulard 35" to 37" in width with a twill weave.

In cases of doubt, Collectors are instructed to submit samples to the Department, in order to ensure uniform administration.

This ruling cancels all those previously issued regarding the kind of woven fabrics that may be entered under tariff item 564, and it is to be clearly understood that fabrics not herein provided for are not to be allowed entry under the provisions of the said item.

W. Eadur

Commissioner of Customs.

Copy of 798

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO "COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 169571
G.F. 2 H

C o p y - R.

OTTAWA, 1st March, 1932.
CANADA

Messrs. A.B. Fisher & Co. Ltd.,
Manufacturers' Agents,
Balfour Building,
119 Spadina Avenue,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

Referring to your letter of the 24th ult. respecting silk fabrics,-

Habutai, wash satin, fuji, pongee and light weight georgette in the gum, which are held by the Department to be of a class produced in Canada are subject to the provisions of Memorandum 461, copy enclosed.

Yours truly,

(SGD) Chas. P. Blair

for Commissioner of Customs.

Enc.

798

File No. 169156

No. 461

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE, CANADA.
(Customs Division)

Ottawa, 15th October, 1931.

To Collectors of National Revenue:

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

By Order in Council (P.C. 2549) dated the 10th October, 1931, it is ordered that in computing the value for duty of goods imported into Canada from any foreign country whose currency has become depreciated, the rate of exchange of such currency shall be fixed at the rate which is ordered and proclaimed by the Governor in Council as authorized by Section 55 of the Customs Act; and in case a sum less than the proclaimed value of such foreign currency in Canadian currency for each unit of such foreign currency of the invoice be paid for the said goods, the actual selling price of the goods to the importer shall be regarded as less than the fair market value of the goods when sold for home consumption and the provisions of Section 6 of the Customs Tariff shall apply.

Collectors are advised that in respect of each of the above provisions, they are to apply to all such importations tendered for entry at Customs.

Where the selling price to the purchaser in Canada is in a foreign currency, the same is to be computed at the rate of exchange on date of shipment and special duty collected equal to the difference between this amount and the value for duty purposes in Canadian currency computed at the proclaimed rate of exchange.

M. Ruddick

Commissioner of Customs.

EXHIBIT NO. 799

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO "COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 86550

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

C.E.IL

STATEMENT OF IMPORTATIONS OF WOVEN FABRICS ENTITLED TO ENTRY UNDER TARIFF ITEM 560

OTTAWA, CANADA, 12th April, 1932.

		YD.	VALUE
Fiscal year	1930-1931	2,497,478	$1,043,164
	1931-1932	408,537	96,872
	1932-1933	51,454	11,471
	1933-1934	41,565	9,060
	1934-1935	76,783	15,094
	1935-1936	73,952	12,312
April 1 to Sept. 30, 1936		66,965	9,966

C o p y - R

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.,
710 Victoria Sq.
Montreal, P.Q.

Subject: Cotton Crepe.

Please refer to 86550
C.E.IL

Tariff Item 560 : Woven fabrics wholly or in chief part by weight of silk in the gum, not degummed or bleached, not less than 20 inches in width, weighing not more than 7 lb. per 100 yards, imported for the purpose of being degummed, dyed and finished in Canada.

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith a small sample of Cotton Crepe for your advice as to whether your firm is at present manufacturing in Canada a fabric which ought to be held as being of a class or kind manufactured in Canada.

If not manufactured by your firm, please submit the names of the manufacturers which, to your knowledge, might be interested in such product.

Yours truly,

Encl.

for Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTATIONS OF WOVEN FABRICS ENTITLED TO ENTRY UNDER

TARIFF ITEM 560

	KG.	VALUE
Fiscal year 1930-1931	2,497,478	$1,043,164
1931-1932	408,337	96,972
1932-1933	31,454	11,471
1933-1934	41,365	9,060
1934-1935	76,783	15,094
1935-1936	73,952	12,312
April 1 to Sept. 30, 1936	66,965	9,966

Tariff Item 560 : Woven fabrics wholly or in chief part by weight of milk in the gum, not degummed or bleached, not less than 30 inches in width, weighing not more than 7 lb. per 100 yards, imported for the purpose of being degummed, dyed and finished in Canada.

800-(1)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE
CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"
REFER TO FILE No. 86550
G.F.1L

C o p y - R

OTTAWA, CANADA 12th April, 1932.

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.,
710 Victoria Sq.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Subject: Cotton Crepe.

Please refer to 86550
G.F.1L

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith a small sample of Cotton Crepe for your advice as to whether your firm is at present manufacturing in Canada a fabric which ought to be held as being of a class or kind manufactured in Canada.

If not manufactured by your firm, please submit the names of the manufacturers which, to your knowledge, might be interested in such product.

Yours truly,

Encl.

for Commissioner of Customs.

800 (2)

C o p y - R

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

Mark Fisher Building

Sales Department

Montreal, April 16th,1932.

Department of National Revenue,
Customs Division,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sirs: Att: Mr. J. C. Creelman.

Your favor of the 12th, addressed to the Dominion Textile Company Limited, Reference 86550 G.F.1L, subject Cotton Crepe,has been forwarded to us.

We wish to thank you for the enquiry, which is having immediate attention,and we will take pleasure in writing you further by a later mail.

Yours truly,

THE MONTHREAL COTTONS Limited
Sales Dept.

CLH/W

per: E.A. Robertson (H)

800

800(3

C o p y - R.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

Mark Fisher Building

Sales Department Montreal, April 27th, 1932.

Department of National Revenue,

Customs Division,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sirs, Attention Mr.J.C.Creelman.

Supplementing ours of the 16th and referring to yours of the 12th, reference file 86550 G.F.1L, we are pleased to advise that we are fully equiped to manufacture all Cotton Crepe as sample you so kindly submitted with your letter.

We trust this is the information you require, and remain,

Yours very truly,

THE MONTHREAL COTTONS Limited
Sales Dept.

per: E.A. Robertson (H)

CLH/N

800 (4)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"
REFER TO FILE No. 86550
G.F. 1L

C o p y - R.

OTTAWA, CANADA 30th April, 1932

The Montreal Cottons Ltd.,
Mark Fisher Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Subject: Cotton Crepe.

Attention: Sales Dept.

Gentlemen,

Referring to this Department's letter, under date of the 12th instant, regarding the above subject, and your two letters of the 16th and 27th instant, you are requested to please state if you have already manufactured in Canada cotton crepe, as per sample submitted, and, if so, please submit the names of your largest customers and the dates of delivery.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

C o p y - R.

800(5)

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

Mark Fisher Building

Montreal, May 2nd,1932.

Sales Department

Department of National Revenue,
Customs Division,
Ottawa.

Dear Sirs: Att: Mr. J. C. Creelman.

Replying to yours of the 30th ult., 86550 G.F.1L, we have manufactured Cotton Crepe, bu not exactly as the sample submitted by you.

Cotton Crepes have been very inactive for several years past, the principal demand being for silk or artificial silk crepes, but there appears to be a tendency at the moment to return to Cotton Crepes.

We hope this answers your enquiry satisfactorily, and remain,

Yours truly,

THE MONTREAL COTTONS Limited
Sales Dept.

per: (SGD) E.A. Robertson

EAR/W

800 (6)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"
REFER TO FILE No. 86550
G.F. 1 L

c o p y - R.

OTTAWA, CANADA 6th May, 1932.

Montreal Cottons Ltd.,
Mark Fisher Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Please refer to 86550
G.F. 1 L

Subject: Cotton Crepe.

Gentlemen:-

Referring to this Department's letter of April 12th and 30th and your answer of the 2nd instant in connection with Cotton Crepe, as per sample submitted to you,-

You are requested to advise this office whenever your firm will be manufacturing Cotton Crepe in commercial quantities, in order to keep our records up to date.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

800 (7)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO "COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 86550

G.F. 1 L

C o p y - R.

OTTAWA, CANADA 6th May, 1932.

Gault Bros. Ltd.,
361 Water St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Please refer to 86550
G.F. 1 L

Subject: Cotton Crepe.

Gentlemen:-

Referring to your letter of the 4th ultimo in connection with certain importations of Cotton Crepe from Japan and further to this Department's letter of the 30th March last,-

I wish to advise that this question has now been further investigated and on the advice of this Department's Textile Adviser, it is held that Cotton Crepe, as per sample submitted by your firm, is, for the time being, considered as being of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.

Your Refund Claim in connection with Vancouver Entry No. 37659 will, therefore, be in order.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

800(8)

C o p y - R

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

Mark Fisher Building

Sales Department

Montreal, July 4th, 1932.

Department of National Revenue,
Customs Division,
Ottawa, Ont.,

Dear Sirs: Att: Mr. J. C. Creelman.

Your letter of May 6th, regarding Cotton Crepe appears to have been inadvertently mislaid.

We now beg to advise you that we are actually producing, in commercial quantities, cotton crepe in exact duplication of the quality referred to in this correspondence.

Yours truly,

(SGD) E.A. Robertson

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED.
Sales Dept.

EAR/W

800(9)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 86550
GF 1L

C o p y - R

OTTAWA, 7th July, 1932.
CANADA

Gault Brothers, Limited,
361 Water St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Subject:- Cotton Crepe.

Gentlemen:-

Referring to departmental letter of the 6th May last, you are advised that from information now before the Department, Cotton Crepe, as per sample submitted by you in connection with Vancouver Entry No. 37659, Refund Claim No. 12247, is from this date of a class or kind manufactured in Canada by the Montreal Cottons Limited, Montreal.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

800 (10)

C o p y - R.

GAULT BROTHERS LIMITED

Vancouver, July 11th, 1932.

Montreal Cottons Limited,
Montreal, Quebec.

Attention Mr. Edgar Robertson.

Dear Sirs:

We are advised by the Department of National Revenue at Ottawa that you are making a crepe the same as has been imported from Japan. We are enclosing a sample of both white and colored. We would be pleased it you would kindly let us have by return, samples and prices of the cloth you are making.

Your prompt attention will oblige,

Yours truly,

GAULT BROTHERS LIMITED.

WEW/T

800 (1

C o p y - R.

GAULT BROTHERS LIMITED

Wholesale Dry Goods
Woolens, Mens Furnishings, House Furnishings

361 Water Street

Vancouver, B.C. July 27th, 1932.

The Department of National Revenue,
Customs Division,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sirs:

Reference File 86550
G. F. 1L.

Subject-Cotton Crepe

On receipt of your favor of the 7th instant advising us that the Montreal Cottons of Montreal, were now manufacturing Cotton Crepe, we sent them samples of the lines we were importing and asked them for a quotation on same, but up to the present time we have had no reply so conclude they are not yet ready to quote, although they may be contemplating doing so in the future.

On June 29th we placed an order in Japan for eight hundred pieces of Cotton Crepe, after being advised by your Department that these goods were of a class or kind not made in Canada, and as these goods will arrive here in two shipments, part the first week in August and the balance early in September, which will naturally be months before the Montreal Cottons will be able to deliver, we would appreciate your advising your Department in Vancouver that for the purpose of clearing this shipment, they can be passed as a class or kind not made in Canada.

Your kind attention will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

GAULT BROTHERS LIMITED.

(SGD) T.S. Dixon

Director.

TSD/C

800 (12)

C o p y - R

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

Montreal, August 1st, 1932.

W. E. Wright, Esq.,
Messrs. Gault Bros. Limited,
361 Water Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir ;

We apologise for dealy in replying to yours of the 11th.

We produce and have woven a cotton crepe similar to samples received with your letter, and our reason for not writing sooner was the hope of having finished samples to submit to you. These have been delayed however, due to unexpected finishing difficulties, but further goods are in process and we expect shortly to be in a position to complete your enquiry.

Yours truly,

E. A. Robertson

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED.

Sales Dept.

EAR/W

800 (13

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 86550
GF 1L

Copy - R.

OTTAWA, 5th August, 1932.
CANADA

Montreal Cottons, Limited,
Mark Fisher Bldg.,
Montreal, Que.

Subject:- Cotton Crepe.

Gentlemen:-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo advising that you are producing in commercial quantities Cotton Crepe in exact duplication of the quality referred to in the departmental letter of the 6th May last.

You are requested to submit samples of your manufacture and state the price at which you are prepared to supply the same commercially.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

800 (14

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 86550
G.F.1L

C o p y - R

OTTAWA, 23rd August, 1932.
CANADA

Montreal Cottons Ltd.,
Mark Fisher Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Subject: Cotton Crepe.

Gentlemen:-

With further reference to your letter of the 4th ultimo advising that you are now actually producing in commercial quantities Cotton Crepe in exact duplication of the quality referred to in previous correspondence with the Department,-

Gault Bros. Ltd., Vancouver, enclose copy of their letter to you dated the 11th July stating that they were submitting samples, both white and coloured, of crepe as imported by them from Japan, held by this Department to be of a class or kind manufactured by your firm in Canada. They enclose also copy of a letter from your Sales Department dated the 1st August as follows:

"We apologise for delay in replying to yours of "the 11th.

"We produce and have woven a cotton crepe similar "to samples received with your letter, and our reason "for not writing sooner was the hope of having finished "samples to submit to you. These have been delayed, "however, due to unexpected finishing difficulties, "but further goods are in process and we expect shortly "to be in a position to complete your enquiry."

Kindly state whether your firm is yet in a position to furnish this fabric or a similar fabric commercially of Canadian manufacture.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

C o p y - R

800 (105

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

Mark Fisher Building

Montreal, August 25th, 1932.

Sales Department

J. C. Creelman, Esq.,
Department of National Revenue,
Customs Division,
Ottawa, Ont.,

Dear Sir: Cotton Crepe.

Replying to yours of the 23rd, 86550 G.F.11, we are very sorry to have to advise you that we have not yet had any success in obtaining satisfactory finished results in the material in question.

The matter is still having careful attention and study, but up to now we have not had results suitable for submission to Gault Bros., or other trade distributors, and have written our friends in Vancouver so advising them, for whatever action, under the circumstances, you may deem necessary or advisable.

Damask Ticking: as sample received with yours of the 26th, 86550 G.F.1.S: This is not in our line of activity. We have equipment to produce this class of goods, but have found it impossible to do so competitively with European offerings, particularly Belgian goods.

Yours truly,

(SGD) E.A. Robertson

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED.
Sales Dept.

EAR/W

800 (16

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"
REFER TO FILE No. 86550
G.F.1L

C o p y - R.

OTTAWA, CANADA 29th August, 1932.

Collector of National Revenue,
Customs Division,
Vancouver, B.C.

Subject: Cotton Crepe.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant submitting refund claim your Port Entry No. 13549-A covering an importation of Cotton Crepe fabric by Gault Bros. Ltd., from Japan.

It would appear that the information submitted to the Department as stated in Departmental letter of the 7th July, this file, was in error and that Cotton Crepe, as per sample submitted, is of a class or kind at present not manufactured in Canada.

Yours truly,

for Comissioner of Customs.

C o p y - R.

800 (17

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

Mark Fisher Building

Montreal, September 19th, 1932.

Sales Department

J. C. Creelman, Esq.,
Department of National Revenue,
Customs Division,
Ottawa, Ont.,

Dear Sir:

We have been perusing its contents with interest, and to become a little bit familiar with them, which explains our delay in acknowledging yours of the 13th 173153, with pamphlet regarding "Value of Cotton Fabrics". Please accept our sincere thanks for having forwarded this.

Cotton Crepe, which has been the subject of considerable correspondence between us: We enclose cutting of this number, as woven, dyed and finished by us, and might mention that our representative is at present in Vancouver, and will submit this fabric to Gault Bros., there, amongst others.

Yours truly,

(SGD) E.A. Robertson

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED.
Sales Dept.

EAR/W

800 (18

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"
REFER TO FILE No. 86550

G.F.1L

C o p y - R

OTTAWA, 6th October, 1932.
CANADA

Montreal Cottons Ltd.,
Mark Fisher Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Subject: Cotton Crepe.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo submitting sample of Cotton Crepe as woven, dyed and finished by your firm in Canada.

Similar material will now be held of a class or kind manufactured in Canada.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

800/19

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 86550
G.F. 1L

C o p y - R

OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1933.
CANADA

Montreal Cottons Ltd.,
Mark Fisher Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Subject: Cotton Crepe.

Gentlemen:

Referring to your letter of the 19th September last advising that Cotton Crepe as imported by Gault Bros., Vancouver, from Japan, was of a class or kind now manufactured in Canada by your firm and that you were advising Gault Bros. to that effect,-

In respect to two importations by Gault Bros. in October last on which dumping duty has been applied, they state under date of the 6th January:

"We claim that these goods are not of a class and "kind made in commercial quantities in Canada. Since "our last claim on yourselves we have had considerable "correspondence with Mr. Blair Gordon who is manager "of the Montreal Cotton Company and we think they are "prepared to admit that they cannot make them. However, "it is a fact that they are not making them at the "present time and so we are entitled to the above amount."

Kindly advise by return mail if Cotton Crepe, as per sample submitted to you on the 6th May last, is of a class or kind at present manufactured commercially by your firm in Canada.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

C o p y - R.

800(20

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

Mark Fisher Building

SALES DEPARTMENT

Montreal, February 14th, 1933.

J. C. Creelman, Esq.,
For Commissioner of Customs,
Department of National Revenue,
Ottawa, Ont.,

Dear Sir: Cotton Crepes.

Yours of the 2nd, #86650 G.F.1.L, we beg to advise that we are not at the moment producing this material commercially.

As soon as our position in this regard is changed, we will notify you promptly.

Yours truly,

(SGD) E.A. Robertson

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED.
Sales Dept.

EAR/W

900(7)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 86550

G.F. 1L

C o p y - R.

OTTAWA, 24th February, 1933.
CANADA

Collector of National Revenue,
Customs Division,
Vancouver, B.C.

Subject: Cotton Crepe.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo submitting Refund Claims Nos. 16305-6 covering importations of Japanese Cotton Crepe imported by Gault Bros. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

From information before the Department, Cotton Crepe, as per sample submitted with your letter of the 1st March, 1932, is of a class or kind at present not manufactured in Canada and Refund Claims may be certified accordingly. This cancels Departmental letter of the 6th October.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

8a0 (2v

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 86550
G.F. II

C o p y - R.

OTTAWA, CANADA 5th March, 1935.

Montreal Cottons Limited,
P.O. Box 600,
Montreal, P.Q.

Re: Cotton Crepe.

Gentlemen:

Kindly refer to your letter to this Department under date of the 23rd February, 1933, and previous correspondence relative to the above subject.

Will you please advise this Department at the earliest possible date whether Cotton Crepe, per sample I enclose herewith, is of a class or kind now manufactured commercially by your firm, or is the situation the same as when you wrote the Department on the above mentioned date.

Yours truly,

Encl.

JCB:MM

for Commissioner of Customs.

o p y - R.

800(23

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited

Head Office
710 Victoria Square
Montreal, Canada

Montreal, March 7th, 1935.

Please address reply to Selling Department P.O. Box 600

Selling Agents for The Montreal Cottons Limited,

To the Department of National Revenue,
Customs Department,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Your file 86500
GF-1-L.

ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Dear Sir:- Re Cotton Crepe

We wish to thank you for your favour of the 5th and might state that the conditions regarding this quality are the same as per our letter of February 23rd, 1933.

Yours truly,

(SGD) C.A. Robertson

THE DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

CAR/RC.

C o p y - R.

900(24

Form 6102

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

TELEGRAPH CANADIAN NATIONAL AND CABLE

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Cable Service to all the World

Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

RA22 52 NL 1932 Aug 3 AM 12 07

VANCOUVER BC 2

THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION OTTAWA ONT

REFERENCE FILE EIGHT SIX FIVE FIVE NAUGHT SUBJECT COTTON CREPE ALSO OUR LETTER OF JULY TWENTY SEVENTH STOP WILL YOU PLEASE WIRE COLLECTOR HERE INSTRUCTIONS TO CLEAR THE THREE HUNDRED PIECES NOW IN PORT FREE OF DUMP AS THEY ARE NOT OF A CLASS OR KIND BEING MADE IN CANADA AT PRESENT

GAULT BROTHERS LTD.

ALL MESSAGES ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS, WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA, UNDER ORDER 162, DATED MARCH 30TH, 1916, AND ORDER 48274, DATED 5TH DECEMBER, 1932, WHICH ORDERS WERE PUBLISHED IN THE CANADA GAZETTE ON DECEMBER 24TH AND DECEMBER 31ST, 1932, AND JANUARY 7TH, 1933.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and the Company with which the message is filed that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of, any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cipher, or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the said Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate; and, in that case, the said Company shall be liable for damages suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200.00, due to the negligence of the said Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission and delivery of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

The said Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The said Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the said Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. The said Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the said Company shall vary the foregoing.

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to midnight at reduced rates, to be sent during the night and delivered on the morning of the next day after their date. At places where the Company's offices are not open on Sundays, delivery will be made on the morning of the next ensuing business day.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the ten-word day message rate for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such 50 words for each additional 10 words or less. The minimum charge for transmission over the Company's lines of any Day Letter will be 45 cents.

Day Letters may be forwarded by the Company as a deferred service, and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters are, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of full-rate messages.

Day Letters may be delivered by the Company by telephoning the same to the addressees, and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Company to deliver.

Day letters are received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of full-rate messages under the conditions named above.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to midnight at reduced rates, to be sent during the night and delivered on the morning of the next day after their date. At places where the Company's offices are not open on Sundays, delivery will be made on the morning of the next ensuing business day. The rates for Night Letters are still lower than the standard Night Message rates, as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for 50 words for each additional 10 words or less. The minimum charge for transmission over the Company's lines of any Night Letter will be 30 cents.

Night Letters may, at the option of the Company, be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

800 C25

Form 6102

Copy - R.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

TELEGRAPH CANADIAN NATIONAL AND CABLE

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Cable Service to all the World

Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK
		WTS. File No. 86550 GF 1L

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, Ont., 3rd August, 1932.

Gault Brothers Ltd.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Department has no authority to exempt goods of class or kind made in Canada from special duty STOP Pay special duty demanded and submit samples.

Chas. P. Blair,

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

(COLLECT)

ALL MESSAGES ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS, WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA, UNDER ORDER 162, DATED MARCH 30TH, 1916, AND ORDER 48274, DATED 5TH DECEMBER, 1932, WHICH ORDERS WERE PUBLISHED IN THE CANADA GAZETTE ON DECEMBER 24TH AND DECEMBER 31ST, 1932, AND JANUARY 7TH, 1933.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and the Company with which the message is filed that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of, any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cipher, or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the said Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate; and, in that case, the said Company shall be liable for damages suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200.00, due to the negligence of the said Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission and delivery of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

The said Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The said Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the said Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. The said Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the said Company shall vary the foregoing.

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to midnight at reduced rates, to be sent during the night and delivered on the morning of the next day after their date. At places where the Company's offices are not open on Sundays, delivery will be made on the morning of the next ensuing business day.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the ten-word day message rate for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such 50 words for each additional 10 words or less. The minimum charge for transmission over the Company's lines of any Day Letter will be 45 cents.

Day Letters may be forwarded by the Company as a deferred service, and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters are, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of full-rate messages.

Day Letters may be delivered by the Company by telephoning the same to the addressees, and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Company to deliver.

Day letters are received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of full-rate messages under the conditions named above.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to midnight at reduced rates, to be sent during the night and delivered on the morning of the next day after their date. At places where the Company's offices are not open on Sundays, delivery will be made on the morning of the next ensuing business day. The rates for Night Letters are still lower than the standard Night Message rates, as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for such 50 words for each additional 10 words or less. The minimum charge for transmission over the Company's lines of any Night Letter will be 30 cents.

Night Letters may, at the option of the Company, be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

800

C o p y - R.

GAULT BROTHERS LIMITED

361 Water Street

Vancouver, B.C. March 19th, 1932.

National Revenue,
Customs and Excise Division,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re Fund Claim Port No. 12247,
Entry No.37659

Attention of Mr.Williams

Re claim that we made recently through our Broker, J.K.Alcock, 744 West Hastings St., Vancouver. You also refer to department letter dated at Ottawa March the 9th, 1932, File No.86550.

We note your remarks that this claim can not be entertained as these goods are made in Canada. We would appreciate it very much indeed if you would advise us where these goods are made in Canada as we would much prefer to buy Canadian made goods to Japanese articles.

Thanking you in anticipation, we remain,

Yours truly,

GAULT BROTHERS LIMITED

(SGD) W.E. Wright

WEW/HM

8 00 (7)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 86550
GF 1L

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1932.
CANADA

C o p y - R.

Gault Brothers Limited,
361 Water St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Subject:- Cotton Crepe.

Gentlemen:-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th instant in which you refer to refund claim, Vancouver Port No. 12247 covering an importation of Cotton Crepe from Japan and cleared on Entry No. 37659. You request to be advised where Cotton Crepe can be purchased in Canada as you would prefer to buy Canadian made goods to Japanese goods.

You are advised that Cotton goods are manufactured in Canada by the Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 710 Victoria Square, Montreal, Que., and others. The Canadian Manufacturers Association could, no doubt, give you further information.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

801 (1

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE
CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"

REFER TO FILE No. 86550
G.F.1M

C o p y - R.

OTTAWA, 22nd September, 1932.
CANADA

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.,
710 Victoria Sq.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Subject: Lambskin Cotton Fabric.

Gentlemen:

Please advise this Department if plain and embossed Cotton Lambskin, as imported by casket manufacturers, is of a class or kind at present manufactured commercially by your firm or, to your knowledge, by any other firm in Canada.

Kindly return samples with your reply.

Yours truly,

Encl.

for Commissioner of Customs.

801 (r

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"
REFER TO FILE No. 86550
G.F.1M

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE
CUSTOMS DIVISION

OTTAWA, 12th December, 1932.
CANADA

C o p y - R.

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.,
710 Victoria Sq.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Subject: Lambskin Cotton Fabric.

Gentlemen:

No reply appears to have yet been received to this Department's letter of the 22nd September as follows:

"Please advise this Department if plain "and embossed Cotton Lambskin, as imported by "casket manufacturers, is of a class or kind at "present manufactured commercially by your firm "or, to your knowledge, by any other firm in "Canada.

"Kindly return samples with your reply."

Kindly advise at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

8a1(3

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"
REFER TO FILE No. 86550
G.F.1M

OTTAWA, 3rd January, 1933.
CANADA

C o p y - R.

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.,
710 Victoria Sq.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Subject: Lambskin Cotton Fabric.

Gentlemen:

No reply appears to have yet been received to this Department's letter of the 22nd September as follows:

"please advise this Department if "plain and embossed Cotton Lambskin, as "imported by casket manufacturers, is of "a class or kind at present manufactured "commercially by your firm or, to your "knowledge, by any other firm in Canada.

"Kindly return samples with your "reply."

Unless a reply is received by return mail, the Department will consider that you are not interested.

Yours truly,

for Commissioner of Customs.

Dai (4

C o p y - R.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited

Head Office
710 Victoria Square
Montreal, Canada

Montreal, January 4th, 1933.

Please address reply to SELLING DEPARTMENT P.O. Box 600

File 86550
G F 1 M

Dept. of National Revenue
Customs Division,
Ottawa. Ont.

Attention Mr. J. C. Creelman

Dear Sir,

Re: Lambskin Cotton Fabric

Further to your letter of Sept. 22nd. we regret the delay in answering your previous communication, and beg to advise you that both the Plain and the Embossed Cotton Lambskins are made by ourselves and also by the Canadian Cottons Ltd, in Canada. The embossing is done by the La France Plushes Ltd., of Woodstock, Ont.

A sample of one of the cloths which we manufacture, as close to the samples attached to your letter, is attached hereto. These cloths can be made in any shade desired.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.

PER: (SGD) H.E. McDougall.

HEM'D/F.

801 (5

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"
REFER TO FILE No. 86550
G.F.1M

OTTAWA, CANADA 11th January, 1933.

C o p y - R.

La France Plushes Ltd.,
Woodstock, Ont.

Canadian Cottons Ltd.,
760 Victoria Sq.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Subject: Cotton Lambskin.

Gentlemen:

Kindly advise this Department if plain and embossed Cotton Lambskin, as per samples, imported by casket manufacturers, is of a class or kind at present manufactured commercially by your firm or, to your knowledge, by any other firm in Canada.

Yours truly,

Encl.

for Commissioner of Customs.

801 (6

C o p y - R.

LA FRANCE TEXTILES LIMITED

Woodstock, Ontario

January 16, 1933

Mr. J.C. Creelman,
Department of National Revenue,
Customs Division,
OTTAWA, Canada.

RE: File No. 86550 - G.F. 1 M
SUBJECT:- Cotton Lambskin

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of January 11, we have delayed answering because we have been expecting a sample of a fabric closely resembling the material you enquired about to come through our mill. This sample is in process, but for the present is held up on account of an adjustment that is being made to our embossing machine. Just as soon as this fabric is through, we shall be pleased to send you a sample with full particulars.

We appreciate your writing us.

Yours very truly,

LA FRANCE PLUSHES LIMITED,

(SGD) H.N. Ubelacker

MANAGER.

H.N. Ubelacker/EAN

801 (7

C o p y - R.

LA FRANCE TEXTILES LIMITED

Woodstock, Ontario

January 23, 1933

Mr. J.C. Creelman,
Department of National Revenue,
Customs Division,
OTTAWA, Canada

Subject: Cotton Lambskin
Re: File #86550-G.P. 1 M.

Dear Sir:

We are sending you, under separate cover, a sample of embossed casket cloth resembling Cotton Lambskin.

On the basis of a contract with Dominion Textiles Company, Limited, who would supply the cloth 36" wide and dyed, they quote us 20½¢ per yard. To emboss this cloth and sell it from our own selling organization and branches, we figure we might be able to sell it for approximately $.40¢ per yard, contract price, or slightly more than $.40¢ in single piece lots.

We are not equipped to weave this particular type of cloth, but we can buy it from Dominion Textiles, emboss it and sell it through our selling organization. This may give you some idea of how the price compares with the American.

We hope we have been of assistance to you in this matter.

Yours very truly,

LA FRANCE PLUSHES LIMITED,

(SGD) H.N. Ubelacker

MANAGER.

H.N. Ubelacker/KAN

C o p y - R.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

350 Bay Street

Toronto

March 31st, 1933.

Mr. A. C. Williams,
Textile Adviser,
Department of National Revenue,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir: Fugi Silk.

An importer of Japanese silk came in and asked for a Canadian source of supply of fugi silk made from spun yarn. I gave him the attached samples of fugi silk which are produced in the ordinary course of business by Grout's Ltd.

He told me that he had considered importing such silk from Japan as a class or kind not produced in Canada, but that now he would go to Grout's for supplies.

I am sending these samples to you to make certain that they are ruled as of a class or kind produced in Canada.

Yours faithfully,

(SGD) Douglas Hallam

Secretary.

Encl.

802(2

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"
REFER TO FILE No. 86550
G.F.2H.

C o p y - R.

OTTAWA, CANADA 3rd April, 1933.

Major Douglas Hallam,
Secretary,
The Silk Association of Canada,
350 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Major Hallam:

In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I thank you for the samples which you say represent fuji silk as produced by Grout's Limited.

For your information, I may say that the Department ruled on the 1st March, 1932, that fuji silk should be considered as of a class or kind made in Canada, which ruling has remained unchanged up to the present.

In case the samples are intended to represent pongee, I may say that the same remark applies; pongee is held to be of a class or kind made in Canada.

Yours truly,

Textile Adviser.

C O T T O N S.

CUSTOMS DUTIES SET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT

AS OF 2 MAY, 1936

TARIFF ITEM No.	SHORT TITLE OF GOODS ENUMERATED	BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF	INTERMEDIATE	GENERAL TARIFF
520	Raw Cotton, and linters	Free	Free	Free
522	Yarns, singles, general and, per pound	12½% -	15% 3½¢	22½% 4¢
522C	Yarns, ply, general and, per pound	15% -	22½% 3½¢	25% 4¢
793	Yarns, 80's and finer, two-ply gassed, for cotton weavers	Free	10%	15%
522f	Yarns, 40's and finer, singles or ply, for manufacturers of mercerized cotton yarns	Free	15%	15%
522d	Yarns, mercerized, 40's and finer	Free	25%	25%
522a	Yarns, singles, for knitters	12½%	15%	22½%
522b	Yarns, in skeins, 21's to 29's, singles, for sewing thread makers	7½%	15%	20%
522e	Yarns, singles or ply, in hanks, any count, for manufacturers of sewing thread	7½%	15%	20%
797	Yarns, 40's and finer, singles for manufacturers of sewing thread	Free	10%	15%
523	Fabrics, woven, unbleached and uncoloured and, per pound	15% -	20% 3½¢	25% 4¢
523a	Fabrics, woven, bleached or mercerized and, per pound	20% -	22½% 3½¢	27½% 4¢
523b	Fabrics, woven, coloured and, per pound	22½% -	27½% 3½¢	32½% 4¢
523c	Fabrics, woven, of fine counts say with yarns of 100's or finer and, per pound	Free -	27½% 3½¢	32½% 4¢
561	Fabrics, woven, cotton and artificial silk yarns woven in the same fabric and, per pound	30% -	40% 40¢	45% 40¢

Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement intermediate less 10% of the ad valorem duty.

Exhibit No. 603

C O T T O N S.

CUSTOMS DUTIES SET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT

AS OF 2 MAY, 1936

TARIFF ITEM No.	SHORT TITLE OF GOODS ENUMERATED	BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF	INTERMEDIATE TARIFF	GENERAL TARIFF
520	Raw Cotton, and linters	Free	Free	Free
522	Yarns, singles, general and, per pound	12½% -	15% 3½¢	22½% 4¢
522c	Yarns, ply, general and, per pound	15% -	22½% 3½¢	25% 4¢
722	Yarns, 80's and finer, two-ply gassed, for cotton weavers	Free	10%	15%
522f	Yarns, 40's and finer, singles or ply, for manufacturers of mercerized cotton yarns	Free	15%	15%
522d	Yarns, mercerized, 40's and finer	Free	25%	25%
522e	Yarns, singles, for knitters	12½%	15%	22½%
522b	Yarns, in skeins, 21's to 29's, singles, for sewing thread makers	7½%	15%	20%
522c	Yarns, singles or ply, in hanks, any count, for manufacturers of sewing thread	7½%	15%	20%
727	Yarns, 40's and finer, singles for manufacturers of sewing thread	Free	10%	15%
522	Fabrics, woven, unbleached and uncoloured and, per pound	15% -	20% 3½¢	25% 4¢
523a	Fabrics, woven, bleached or mercerized and, per pound	20% -	22½% 3½¢	27½% 4¢
523b	Fabrics, woven, coloured and, per pound	22½% -	27½% 3½¢	32½% 4¢
523c	Fabrics, woven, of fine counts any with yarns of 100's or finer and, per pound	Free -	27½% 3½¢	32½% 4¢
561	Fabrics, woven, cotton and artificial silk yarns woven in the same fabric and, per pound	30% -	40% 40¢	45% 40¢

Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement intermediate less 10% of the ad valorem duty.

TARIFF ITEM No.	SHORT TITLE OF GOODS ENUMERATED	BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF	INTER-MEDIATE TARIFF	GENERAL Tariff
523d	Cotton billiard cloth	Free	27½%	32½%
	and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢
523e	Cotton velveteens and corduroys	15%	27½%	32½%
	and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢
523f	Cotton fabrics for manufacturers of typewriter ribbons	Free	12½%	15%
523g	Special woven fabrics for card clothing	Free	Free	Free
523h	Sail Cloth of Egyptian cotton when used for sails	free	20%	25%
	and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢
523i	Cotton plush or velvet for use as filter cloth in mining operations	10%	30%	35%
	and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢
524	Cotton fire hose	Free	10%	10%
542	Cotton and jute fabrics	20%	27½%	30%

Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement intermediate less 10% of the Ad valorem duty.

TARIFF ITEM No.	SHORT TITLE OF GOODS ENUMERATED	BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF	INTER-MEDIATE TARIFF	GENERAL Tariff
5234	Cotton billiard cloth and, per pound	Free -	27½% 3½¢	32½% 4¢
5236	Cotton velveteens and corduroys and, per pound	15% -	27½% 3½¢	32½% 4¢
5237	Cotton fabrics for manufacturers of typewriter ribbons	Free	12½%	15%
5238	Special woven fabrics for card clothing	Free	Free	Free
5238h	Sail cloth of Egyptian cotton when used for sails and, per pound	Free -	20% 3½¢	25% 4¢
5251	Cotton plush or velvet for use as filter cloth in mining operations and, per pound	10% -	20% 3½¢	35% 4¢
5264	Cotton fire hose	Free	10%	10%
5442	Cotton and jute fabrics	20%	27½%	30%

Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement intermediate less 10% of the Ad valorem duty.

Exhibit No. 804

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON COTTON YARNS

SINGLES YARNS

Yarns coarser than 40's

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	17½%	22½%	25%
1922:	15%	22½%	25%

Yarns 40's or finer

1907:	Free	Free	Free
17th Feb. 1928-			
Item 522			
20 hanks or less per pound	10%	15%	20%
Item 522a			
21 to 40 hanks per pound	12½%	15 15%	22½%
Item 522b			
41 hanks or more per pound	Free	10%	15%

On 17th September 1930, the above three classes were grouped together in Item 522 and made dutiable at:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	12½%	15%	22½%
and, per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
Oct. 13th, 1932	12½%	15%	22½%
and, per pound	2¢	3½¢	4¢
2nd May, 1936	12½%	15%	22½%
and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢

There is, however, exception in the case of single yarns imported by manufacturers of knitted goods. The rates under Tariff Item 522a from September 1930 to date are :

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
12½%	15%	22½%

PLY YARNS

Yarns coarser than 40's

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	17½%	22½%	25%
1922:	15%	22½%	25%

Yarns 40's or finer

1907:	Free	Free	Free
17th Feb. 1928 - Tariff Item No. 522c -	15%	22½%	25%
17th Sept.1930 - Tariff Item No. 522c -	15%	22½%	25%
and, per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
13th Oct. 1932 - Tariff Item 522c -	15%	22½%	25%
and, per pound	2¢	3½¢	4¢
2nd May, 1936 - Tariff Item 522c -	15%	22½%	25%
and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢

Exhibit No. 504

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON COTTON YARNS

SINGLES YARNS

Yarns coarser than 40's

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	17½%	22½%	25%
1922:	15%	22½%	25%

Yarns 40's or finer

	Free	Free	Free
1907:			
17th Feb. 1922-			
Item 322			
20 hanks or less per pound	10%	15%	20%
Item 322a			
21 to 40 hanks per pound	12½%	15 15%	22½%
Item 322b			
41 hanks or more per pound	Free	10%	15%

On 17th September 1930, the above three classes were grouped together in Item 322 and made dutiable at:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	12½%	15%	22½%
and, per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
Oct. 12th, 1932			
	12½%	15%	22½%
and, per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
2nd May, 1936			
	12½%	15%	22½%
and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢

There is, however, exception in the case of single yarns imported by manufacturers of knitted goods. The rates under Tariff Item 322a from September 1930 to date are :

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
12½%	15%	22½%

PLY YARNS

Yarns coarser than 40's

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	17½%	22½%	25%
1922:	15%	22½%	25%

Yarns 40's or finer

	Free	Free	Free
1907:			
17th Feb. 1922 - Tariff Item No. 322c -	15%	22½%	25%
17th Sept.1930 - Tariff Item No. 322c -	15%	22½%	25%
and, per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
15th Oct. 1932 - Tariff Item 322c -	15%	22½%	25%
and, per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
2nd May, 1936 - Tariff Item 322c -	15%	22½%	25%
and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢

MERCERIZED YARNS

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:			
40's or finer, single or ply	Free	Free	Free
17th Feb. 1928			
Tariff Item No. 522d			
40's or finer, single or ply (restricted to manufacturers)	Free	Free	Free
13th Oct. 1932 to date:			
Tariff Item No. 522d	Free	25%	25%

MERCHANDIZED VALUES

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:			
40's or finer, single or ply	Free	Free	Free
17th Feb. 1922			
Tariff Item No. 522d			
40's or finer single or ply (restricted to manufacturers)	Free	Free	Free
13th Oct. 1922 to date:			
Tariff Item No. 522d	Free	25%	25%

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARNS, 10 RTIES AND FINER, DUTY FREE

		1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
522 d						
Mercerized, imported by manufacturers from U.K.		286736	471600	543405	479187	430984
522 f						
For mercerising	total imports		7538	1512922		
522 f						
For mercerising	from U.K.				1047869	1270238
793						
2/80's passed	from U.K.	7016	9407	13782	20604	23879
797						
For thread	from U.K.	562424	876635	1075134	1353131	1372686
		856,176	1,365,180	3,144,313	2,900,791	3,097,787

I have made in Canada

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	
						Metersteel, beitrogmi, imported by manufacturers U.K. from U.K.
	4209694	5268402	4718187	4718900	5962428	
						Antifriction metal from U.K.
	1043238	1142828	1044869	1038	1016	
						Antifriction metal to foreign countries
	5382	7142	5004	9401	4042385	
	1134888	1038739	1322171	8188628	2147 126	
	5,027,238	3,144,378	3,800,481	1,328,780	2,112,126	

Exhibit No. 105

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON COTTON FABRICS

COTTON FABRICS IN THE GREY

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	15%	22½%	25%
1922: - Item No. 521	12½%	22½%	25%
17th Feb. 1928 - Item No. 523	12½%	20%	22½%
17th Sept.1930 -Item No. 523	17½%	20%	25%
and, per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
13th Oct. 1932 - Item No. 523	17½%	20%	25%
and, per pound	2¢	3½¢	4¢
2nd May, 1936 - Item No. 523	15%	20%	25%
and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢

COTTON FABRICS BLEACHED

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	17½%	22½%	25%
1922:- Item No. 522	15%	22½%	25%
17th Feb. 1928 :- Item 523a	15%	22½%	25%
1930,17th Sept.:- Item 523a	20%	22½%	27½%
and, per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
13th Oct. 1932:- Item 523a	20%	22½%	27½%
and, per pound	2¢	3½¢	4¢
2nd May, 1936 :- Item 523a	20%	22½%	27½%
and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢

COTTON FABRICS COLOURED

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	25%	30%	32½%
1922:- Item No. 523	22½%	30%	32½%
Feb.17th,1928: - Item No. 523b	20%	25%	27½%
Item No. 523c Woven fabrics, grey, of cotton, manufactured from yarns of more than one colour :	20%	25%	30%
17th Sept. 1930:- Item 523b	22½%	27½%	32½%
and, per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
13th Oct. 1932: -Item 523b	22½%	27½%	32½%
and, per pound	2¢	3½¢	4¢
2nd May 1936: - Item 523b	22½%	27½%	32½%
and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢

ITEM 523c

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
October 13th,1932 - Provided for finer quality cotton fabrics, grey, bleached or coloured, at the following rates	Free	27½%	32½%
and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢

Cotton ducks and heavy canvasses suitable for awnings, etc., as well as tire fabrics, not coloured, weighing over 8 oz. per square yard, were treated as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	15%	17½%	30%

Above rates held good until 1928, since which date these cotton ducks have been treated as ordinary cotton fabrics at the rates mentioned in the preceeding table.

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON COTTON FABRICS

COTTON FABRICS IN THE GREY

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	15%	22½%	25%
1922: - Item No. 321	12½%	22½%	25%
17th Feb. 1928 - Item No. 323	12½%	20%	22½%
17th Sept.1930 -Item No. 323	17½%	20%	25%
and, per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
15th Oct. 1932 - Item No. 323	17½%	20%	25%
and, per pound	2¢	3½¢	4¢
2nd May, 1936 - Item No. 323	15%	20%	25%
and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢

COTTON FABRICS BLEACHED

1907:	17½%	22½%	25%
1922:- Item No. 322	15%	22½%	25%
17th Feb. 1928:- Item 323a	15%	22½%	25%
1930,17th Sept.:- Item 323a	20%	22½%	27½%
and, per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
15th Oct. 1932:- Item 323a	20%	22½%	27½%
and, per pound	2¢	3½¢	4¢
2nd May, 1936 :- Item 323a	20%	22½%	27½%
and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢

COTTON FABRICS COLOURED

1907:	25%	30%	32½%
1922:- Item No. 323	22½%	30%	32½%
Feb.17th,1928: - Item No. 323b	20%	25%	27½%
Item No. 323c			
Woven fabrics,grey, of cotton, manufactured from yarns of more than one colour :	20%	25%	30%
17th Sept. 1930:- Item 323b	22½%	27½%	32½%
and,per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
15th Oct. 1932: -Item 323b	22½%	27½%	32½%
and,per pound	2¢	3½¢	4¢
2nd May 1936: - Item 323b	22½%	27½%	32½%
and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢

ITEM 323c

October 15th,1932 - Provided for finer quality cotton fabrics, grey, bleached or coloured, at the following rates

	Free	27½%	32½%
and, per pound	-	3½¢	4¢

Cotton ducks and heavy canvasses suitable for awnings, etc., as well as tire fabrics, not coloured, weighing over 8 oz. per square yard, were treated as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	15%	17½%	30%

Above rates held good until 1922, since which date these cotton cloths have been treated as ordinary cotton fabrics at the rates mentioned in the preceeding table.

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COTTON BLANKETS - Made up articles were treated as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	25%	30%	35%
1922:	22½%	30%	35%
17th Feb. 1928: Item No. 526	15%	22½%	27½%
17th Sept.1930: Item No. 553	22½%	30%	35%
and, per pound	20¢	25¢	30¢
1932 to date: Item No. 553	22½%	30%	35%
and, per pound	10¢	25¢	30¢

The foregoing gives the rates for the bulk of the cotton yarns and fabrics manufactured by the primary cotton manufacturers.

COTTON BLANKETS - Made up articles were treated as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	25%	30%	35%
1922:	22½%	30%	35%
17th Feb. 1922: Item No. 326	15%	22½%	27½%
17th Sept. 1930: Item No. 325	22½%	30%	35%
and per pound	20¢	25¢	30¢
1932 to date: Item No. 325	22½%	30%	35%
and per pound	10¢	25¢	30¢

The foregoing gives the rates for the bulk of the cotton yarns and fabrics manufactured by the primary cotton manufactures.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

CUSTOMS DUTIES SET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT AS OF 2nd MAY 1936

TARIFF ITEM NO.	SHORT TITLE OF GOODS ENUMERATED	CUSTOMS DUTIES BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF	INTERMEDIATE TARIFF	GENERAL TARIFF
792	Cotton pulp for artificial silk yarn manufacturers	Free	Free	Free
200	Wood pulp for artificial silk yarn manufacturers	Free	22½%	25%
210a	Caustic soda, dry, per pound	1/5¢	3/10¢	3/10¢
210c	Caustic soda, in solution,	15%	17½%	17½%
558b	Yarns, artificial silk, singles, not coloured -			
	(a) Produced from cellulose acetate	5%	30%	35%
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less than, per pound		28¢	28¢
	(b) N.O.P.	20%	30%	35%
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less than, per pound		28¢	28¢
561	Fabrics, artificial silk	30%	40% -10%	45%
	and, per pound	-	40¢	40¢
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the intermediate ad valorem duty			
560d	Fabrics, artificial silk velvets over 24" in width	17½%	32½%	35%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate			
560e	Fabrics, artificial silk velvets, 24" or less in width	17½%	32½%	35%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 25% of the intermediate			
562a	Ribbons, artificial silk	22½%	32½%	35%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 15% of the Intermediate			
564	Fabrics, artificial silk and silk for neckties and mufflers	17½%	20%	20%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement less 10% of the Intermediate			
802	Fabrics, umbrella - covering of a class or kind not made in Canada	Free	10%	20%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the intermediate			
558d	Yarns, artificial silk, ply or coloured			
	(a) Produced from cellulose acetate	7½%	30%	35%
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less than - - per pound	-	28¢	28¢
	(b) N.O.P.	25%	30%	35%
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less than -- per pound	-	28¢	28¢

ARTIFICIAL SILK

CUSTOMS DUTIES SET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT AS OF 2nd MAY 1936

TARIFF ITEM No.	SHORT TITLE OF GOODS ENUMERATED	CUSTOMS DUTIES: BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF	CUSTOMS DUTIES: INTERMEDIATE TARIFF	CUSTOMS DUTIES: GENERAL TARIFF
192	Cotton pulp for artificial silk yarn manufacture	Free	Free	Free
200	Wood pulp for artificial silk yarn manufacture	Free	22½%	25%
210a	Caustic soda, dry, per pound	1/5¢	3/10¢	3/10¢
210e	Caustic soda, in solution,	15%	17½%	17½%
558b	Yarns, artificial silk, singles, not coloured -			
	(a) Produced from cellulose acetate	5%	30%	35%
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less than, per pound		28¢	28¢
	(b) N.O.P.	20%	30%	35%
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less than, per pound		28¢	28¢
561	Fabrics, artificial silk	50%	40¢	45¢
	and, per pound	-	40¢	40¢
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the intermediate ad valorem duty			
560d	Fabrics, artificial silk velvets over 24" in width	17½%	32½%	35%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate			
560e	Fabrics, artificial silk velvets, 24" or less in width	17½%	32½%	35%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 25% of the intermediate			
562a	Ribbons, artificial silk	22½%	32½%	35%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 15% of the Intermediate			
564	Fabrics, artificial silk and silk for neckties and muffers	17½%	27½	30%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement less 10% of the Intermediate			
302	Fabrics, umbrella - covering of a class or kind not made in Canada	Free	10%	20%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the intermediate			
558d	Yarns, artificial silk, ply or coloured	7½%	30%	35%
	(a) Produced from cellulose acetate			
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less than - - per pound	-	28¢	28¢
	(b) N.O.P.	25%	30%	35%
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less than -- per pound	-	28¢	28¢

EXHIBIT NO. 807

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF ITEMS ON YARNS AND FABRICS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK

Woven fabrics composed of artificial silk:

Prior to 1923 there was only one Item in the Tariff dealing specifically with artificial silk products and this was a special Item providing for the free entry under all Tariffs of yarns of artificial silk imported by manufacturers of knitted, woven or braided fabrics.

Yarns and fabrics imported prior to 1923 were treated as if composed of cotton and a reference to cotton yarn data will give the corresponding rates.

Artificial silk tops and waste:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1923: Item 583a	5%	7½%	10%
1928 to date: Item 557b	5%	7½%	10%

The above is material mostly used for re-spinning.

Artificial silk yarns have been dutiable as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
Single Strand -			
1923: Item 583aa	12½%	17½%	20%
1928: Item 558b	12½%	17½%	20%
17th Sept.1930: Item 558b	25%	30%	35%
Duty to be not less than, per pound	28¢	28¢	28¢
19th April 1934: Item 558b	20%	30%	35%
Duty to be not less than, per pound	20¢	28¢	28¢
2nd May 1936: Item 558d			
(a) Produced from cellulose acetate	5%	30%	35%
Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less under the Intermediate and General Tariffs than, per pound	-	28¢	28¢
(b) N.O.P.	20%	30%	35%
Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Intermediate or the General Tariffs, be less than, per pound	-	28¢	28¢
Ply yarns - i.e. two or more strands twisted together -			
1923: Item 583b	17½%	22½%	25%
1928: Item 558d	17½%	22½%	25%
17th Sept. 1930: Item 558d	25%	30%	35%
Duty to be not less than, per pound	28¢	28¢	28¢
2nd May 1936:			
(a) Produced wholly from cellulose acetate	17½%	30%	35%
Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Intermediate or General tariffs be less than, per pound	-	28¢	28¢
(b) N.O.P.	25%	30%	35%
Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Intermediate or General tariffs be less than, per pound		28¢	28¢

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON YARNS AND FABRICS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK

Prior to 1928 there was only one item in the Tariff dealing specifically with artificial silk products and this was a special item providing for the free entry under all Tariffs of yarns of artificial silk imported by manufacturers of knitted, woven or braided fabrics.

Yarns and fabrics imported prior to 1928 were treated as if composed of cotton and a reference to cotton yarn data will give the corresponding rates.

Artificial silk tops and waste:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1928: Item 358a	5%	7½%	10%
1928 to date: Item 357b	5%	7½%	10%

The above is material mostly used for re-spinning.

Artificial silk yarns have been dutiable as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
Single Strand -			
1928: Item 358a	15%	17½%	20%
1928: Item 358b	15%	17½%	20%
17th Sept. 1930: Item 358b	25%	30%	35%
Duty to be not less than,			
per pound	25¢	25¢	25¢
17th April 1932: Item 358b	25%	30%	35%
Duty to be not less than,			
per pound	25¢	25¢	25¢
2nd May 1932: Item 358d			
(a) Produced from cellulose acetate	5%	30%	35%
Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less under the Intermediate and General Tariffs than, per pound	-	25¢	25¢
(b) N.O.P.	25%	30%	35%
Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Intermediate or the General Tariffs, be less than, per pound	-	25¢	25¢
Ply yarns - i.e. two or more strands twisted together -			
1928: Item 358b	17½%	22½%	25%
1928: Item 358d	17½%	22½%	25%
17th Sept. 1930: Item 358d	25%	30%	35%
Duty to be not less than, per pound	25¢	25¢	25¢
2nd May 1932:			
(a) Produced wholly from cellulose acetate	17½%	30%	35%
Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Intermediate or General tariffs be less than, per pound	-	25¢	25¢
(b) N.O.P.	25%	30%	35%
Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Intermediate or General tariffs be less than, per pound	25¢	25¢	25¢

It may be noted here that prior to 1923 artificial silk yarns, single or ply, with individual strands of 135 denier or finer, were permitted entry free of duty as being the equivalent of cotton yarns 40's or finer.

Woven fabrics composed of artificial silk:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
Composed wholly of artificial silk -			
1923: Item 583C	17½%	32½%	35%
1928: Item 561	17½%	32½%	35%
17th September 1930: Item 561	27½%	40%	45%
and, per pound	30¢	40¢	40¢
2nd May 1936:	30%	40%	45%
and, per pound	-	40¢	40¢
Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement Intermediate, less 10% of the ad valorem duty			
Composed in part of artificial silk (the other fibre being generally cotton)			
1923: Item 583e	17½%	32½%	35%
1928: Item 561a	20%	30%	35%
17th Sept. 1930: Item 561	27½%	40%	45%
and, per pound	30¢	40¢	40¢
2nd May 1936:	30%	40%	45%
and, per pound	-	40¢	40¢
Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement Intermediate less 10% of the ad valorem duty			

As a matter of interest it may be pointed out that on the 19th April 1934 a special Item was inserted in the Tariff for the benefit of manufacturers of plushes and velvets having pile of artificial silk, and it is quite possible that this privilege is only made use of by one or two concerns in the Dominion. The Tariff Item in question reads as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
(558f) Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of spun artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of cut-pile fabrics, in their own factories	Free	30%	35%
but not less than .....per pound	....	28¢	28¢

It may be noted here that prior to 1923 artificial silk yarns, single or ply, with individual strands of 150 denier or finer, were permitted entry free of duty as being the equivalent of cotton yarns 40's or finer.

Woven fabrics composed of artificial silk:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
Composed wholly of artificial silk -			
1922: Item 586C	17½%	35½%	35%
1926: Item 561	17½%	35½%	35%
1st September 1930: Item 561	27½%	40%	45%
and, per pound	30¢	40¢	40¢
2nd July 1936:	30%	40%	45%
and, per pound	-	40¢	40¢
Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement Intermediate, less 10% of the ad valorem duty			
Composed in part of artificial silk (the other fibre being cotton)			
1922: Item 586a	17½%	35½%	35%
1926: Item 561a	30%	30%	35%
1st Sept. 1930: Item 561	27½%	40%	45%
and, per pound	30¢	40¢	40¢
2nd July 1936:	30%	40%	45%
and, per pound	-	40¢	40¢
Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement Intermediate less 10% of the ad valorem duty			

As a matter of interest it may be pointed out that on the 19th April 1934 a special Item was inserted in the Tariff for the benefit of manufacturers of pipes and valves having pile of artificial silk, and it is quite possible that this privilege is only made use of by one or two concerns in the Dominion. The Tariff Item in question reads as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
(2882) Rovings, yarns and warps wholly or such artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of cut-pile tubing, in their own factories but not less than ..... per pound	Free	30% 30¢	35% 35¢

Exhibit No.

Exhibit No. 308

S I L K

CUSTOMS DUTIES SET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT AS OF MAY , 1936.

TARIFF ITEM NO.	SHORT TITLE OF GOODS ENUMERATED	CUSTOMS DUTIES BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF	INTERMEDIATE TARIFF	GENERAL TARIFF
557	Raw Silk, i.e. singles in the gum	Free	Free	Free
558	Yarn , thrown silk in the gum	10%	12½%	15%
558c	Yarns, silk or twists, ready for use	17½%	22½%	25%
558a	Yarns, spun silk, singles only	10%	12½%	15%
558e	Yarn, spun silk, not coloured, and thrown silk in the gum for manufacturers	Free	7½%	10%
560	Fabrics, silk, 7 pounds and less per 100 yards to be dyed and finished in Canada	17½%	30%	45%
560a	Fabrics, silk, general	27½%	40%	45%
	and, per lineal yard	-	10¢	10¢
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate ad valorem duty			
560b	Fabrics, silk, 26" in width or less Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement less 10% of the Intermediate	17½%	32½%	35%
560d	Velvets, silk, over 24" wide Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement less 10% of the Intermediate	17½%	32½%	35%
560e	Velvets, silk, 24" wide or less Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 25% of the Intermediate	17½%	32½%	35%
559	Black mourning crepes	10%	17½%	20%
562	Ribbons, silk Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 15% of the Intermediate	22½%	32½%	35%
563	Bolting cloth used by flour mills, etc.	Free	Free	Free
564	Fabrics, silk for neck ties and mufflers Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate	17½%	20%	20%
602	Fabrics, umbrella - covering of a class or kind not made in Canada Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10 % of the Intermediate	Free	10%	20%
567b	Church vestments, which takes in altar cloths Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate	12½%	17½%	20%

Exhibit No.

Exhibit No. 7

S I L K

CUSTOMS TARIFF 8 ET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT AS OF 31 MAY 1948

ITEM NO.	SHORT TITLE OF GOODS ENUMERATED	CUSTOMS DUTIES: BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF	INTERMEDIATE TARIFF	GENERAL TARIFF
	Raw silk, i.e. single in the gum	Free	Free	Free
	Yarn, thrown silk in the gum	10%	15%	15%
	Yarns, silk or waste, ready for use	17½%	25%	35%
	Yarns, spun silk, singles only	10%	15%	15%
	Yarn, spun silk, not coloured, and thrown silk in the gum for manufacture	Free	7½%	10%
	Fabrics, silk, 7 pounds and less per 100 yards to be dyed and finished in Canada	17½%	30%	45%
	Fabrics, silk, general	27½%	40%	45%
	and, per linear yard	-	10¢	10¢
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate ad valorem duty			
	Fabrics, silk, 25" in width or less	17½%	25½%	30%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement less 10% of the Intermediate			
	Velvets, silk, over 24" wide	17½%	25½%	35%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement less 10% of the Intermediate			
	Velvets, silk, 24" wide or less	17½%	25½%	35%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate			
	Black mourning crepes	10%	17½%	20%
	Ribbons, silk	22½%	32½%	35%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate			
	Bolting cloth used by flour mills, etc.	Free	Free	Free
	Fabrics, silk for neck ties and muffiers	17½%	30%	30%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate			
	Fabrics, umbrella - covering of a class or kind not made in Canada	Free	10%	30%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, 10 % of the Intermediate			
	Church vestments, which take in either clothe	12½%	17½%	30%
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate			

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON REAL SILK YARNS AND THREADS, BROAD SILKS, RIBBONS and NARROW FABRICS

Raw Silk, which is the basic form so far as the Canadian manufactuer is concerned and which consists of individual filaments grouped together to form strands of the desired weight and which are coated with the natural gum, which has to be removed before the merchandise is saleable, has always been free of duty under all Tariffs.

Silk yarns, imported by manufacturers of silk underwear and of woven labels were on the free list from 1906 to 1928, and the same materials imported by manufacturers of ribbons and shoe laces, from 1910 to 1928, were dutiable as follows: -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	5%	7½%	10%

Spun Silk for the manufacutre of silk thread was put on the free list in 1914, while coloured spun silk, togeter with the silk yarns mostly used by manufacturers generally, were dutiable from 1906 to 1928 at 10% - 12½% - 15%. A rearrangement was made in 1928 which left the raw silk free while the other silk yarns above mentioned were gathered together in one Item and made dutiable as follows: -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	Free	7½%	10%

the above rates applying to the following processes: knitting underwear, weaving and the manufacture of silk thread. When used for other purposes, the rates were, on thrown silk in the gum -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	10%	12½%	15%

and the same rates were applied on spun silk, singles.

Coming now to the consumer's Item which would take care of silk thread, crochet silks, for sewing, embroidering and similar purposes, the rates have been as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1906 to date:	17½%	22½%	25%

NOTE: There has been no Tariff change on this material since 1906.

Broad silks, which were first made in Canada somewhere about the year 1922 or 1923, were dutiable as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	17½%	27½%	30%
1928: Item 560a	17½%	32½%	35%
1930: Item 560A	27½%	40%	45%
1931 to date:	27½%	40%	45%
and, per lineal yard		10¢	10¢

When considering silk fabrics 26" in width or less, it should be borne in mind that the Treaty rate applying to the principal foreign countires manufacturing such goods was 20% for many years; even now is 32½% less 10% discount.

It may be mentioned that in 1923 a special Item was placed in the Tariff providing for the importation of silk cloth woven in the gum (which is the process generally adopted in the broad silk trade), when imported to be dyed and finished in Canada, woult take the following rates:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	12½%	22½%	35%
1930 to date:	17½%	30%	45%

NOTE: The Item having been changed to exclude all but light fabrics such as georgette and crepe de chine.

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON REAL SILK YARNS AND THREADS, BROAD SILKS, RIBBONS and NARROW FABRICS

Raw Silk, which is the basic form in which the Canadian manufacturer is concerned and which consists of individual filaments grouped together to form strands of the desired weight and which are coated with the natural gum, which has to be removed before the merchandise is saleable, has always been free of duty under all Tariffs.

Silk yarns, imported by manufacturers of silk underwear and of woven labels were on the free list from 1908 to 1928, and the same materials imported by manufacturers of ribbons and also laces, from 1910 to 1928, were dutiable as follows:-

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	5%	7½%	10%

Spun Silk for the manufacture of silk thread was put on the free list in 1914, while colored spun silk, together with the silk yarns mostly used by manufacturers generally, were dutiable from 1908 to 1928 at 10% - 12½% - 15%. A rearrangement was made in 1928 which left the raw silk free while the other silk yarns above mentioned were grouped together in one Item and made dutiable as follows:-

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	Free	7½%	10%

The above rates applying to the following processes: knitting underwear, weaving and the manufacture of silk thread. When used for other purposes, the rates were, on thrown silk in the gum -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	10%	12½%	15%

and the same rates were applied on spun silk, singles.

Coming now to the consumer's Item which would take care of silk thread, crochet silks, for sewing, embroidering and similar purposes, the rates have been as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1908 to date:	17½%	22½%	25%

NOTE: There has been no Tariff change on this material since 1908.

Broad silks, which were first made in Canada somewhere about the year 1922 or 1923, were dutiable as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	17½%	27½%	30%
1921: Item 380a	17½%	32½%	35%
1922: Item 380A	27½%	40%	45%
1923 to date:	27½%	40%	45%
and, per linear yard		10¢	10¢

When considering silk tables 36" in width or less, it should be borne in mind that the Twenty rate applying to the principal foreign countries manufacturing such goods was 30% for many years; even now is 32½% less 10% discount.

It may be mentioned that in 1923 a special Item was placed in the Tariff providing for the importation of silk cloth woven in the gum (which is the process generally adopted in the broad silk trade), when imported to be dyed and finished in Canada, would take the following rates:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	15%	22½%	30%
1920 to date:	17½%	30%	45%

NOTE: The Item having been changed to exclude all but light fabrics such as gossette and crepe de chine.

809

Raw Silk. Ribbons of all kinds and materials were made dutiable in 1906 at

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
22½%	32½%	35%

which rates, so far as silk and artificial silk ribbons are concerned are still in force.

Embroideries, laces, braids, fringes, tassels and fancy cords, of all materials, were dutiable in 1906 at

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
25%	32½%	35%

The above rates still obtain, with the exception that when the articles are made wholly of cotton the rates were changed in 1928 to

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
20%	27½%	30%

and in 1930 to the present rate of

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
20%	27½%	30%
3¢ per pound	3½¢ per pound	4¢ per pound

Ribbons of all kinds and materials were made dutiable in 1906 at

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
35%	35%	35%

which rates, so far as silk and artificial silk ribbons are concerned are still in force.

Embroideries, lace, braids, fringes, tassels and fancy cords, of all materials, were dutiable in 1906 at

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
25%	35%	35%

The above rates still obtain, with the exception that when the articles are made wholly of cotton the rates were changed in 1920 to

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
30%	37½%	30%

and in 1930 to the present rate of

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
20%	37½%	30%
3¢ per pound	3½¢ per pound	4¢ per pound

EXHIBIT NO. 809

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON REAL SILK YARNS AND THREADS, BROAD SILKS, RIBBONS and NARROW FABRICS

Raw Silk, which is the basic form so far as the Canadian manufacturer is concerned and which consists of individual filaments grouped together to form strands of the desired weight and which are coated with the natural gum, which has to be removed before the merchandise is saleable, has always been free of duty under all Tariffs.

Silk yarns, imported by manufacturers of silk underwear and of woven labels were on the free list from 1906 to 1928, and the same materials imported by manufacturers of ribbons and shoe laces, from 1910 to 1928, were dutiable as follows: -

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
5%	7½%	10%

Spun Silk for the manufacutre of silk thread was put on the free list in 1914, while coloured spun silk, togeter with the silk yarns mostly used by manufacturers generally, were dutiable from 1906 to 1928 at 10% - 12½% - 15%. A rearrangement was made in 1928 which left the raw silk free while the other silk yarns above mentioned were gathered together in one Item and made dutiable as follows: -

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
Free	7½%	10%

the above rates applying to the following processes: knitting underwear, weaving and the manufacture of silk thread. When used for other purposes, the rates were, on thrown silk in the gum -

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
10%	12½%	15%

and the same rates were applied on spun silk, singles.

Coming now to the consumer's Item which would take care of silk thread, crochet silks, for sewing, embroidering and similar purposes, the rates have been as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1906 to date:	17½%	22½%	25%

NOTE: There has been no Tariff change on this material since 1906.

Broad silks, which were first made in Canada somewhere about the year 1922 or 1923, were dutiable as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	17½%	27½%	30%
1928: Item 560a	17½%	32½%	35%
1930: Item 560a	27½%	40%	45%
1931 to date:	27½%	40%	45%
and, per lineal yard		10¢	10¢

When considering silk fabrics 26" in width or less, it should be borne in mind that the Treaty rate applying to the principal foreign countires manufacturing such goods was 20% for many years; even now is 32½% less 10% discount.

It may be mentioned that in 1923 a special Item was placed in the Tariff providing for the importation of silk cloth woven in the gum (which is the process generally adopted in the broad silk trade), when imported to be dyed and finished in Canada, woult take the following rates:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1920 to date:	12½%	22½%	35%
	17½%	30%	45%

NOTE: The Item having been changed to exclude all but light fabrics such as georgette and crepe de chine.

SCHEDULE NO. _____

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON REAL SILK YARNS AND THREADS, PIECE DYES, RIBBONS and NARROW FABRICS

Raw Silk, which is the basic form so far as the Canadian manufacturer is concerned and which consists of individual filaments grouped together to form strands of the desired weight and which are coated with the natural gum, which has to be removed before the merchandise is saleable, has always been free of duty under all Tariffs.

Silk yarns, imported by manufacturers of silk underwear and of woven labels were on the free list from 1908 to 1922, and the same materials imported by manufacturers of ribbons and also laces, from 1910 to 1922, were dutiable as follows: -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	5%	7½%	10%

Spun Silk for the manufacture of silk thread was put on the free list in 1914, while coloured spun silk, together with the silk yarns mostly used by manufacturers generally, were dutiable from 1908 to 1922 at 10% - 12½% - 15%. A rearrangement was made in 1922 which left the raw silk free while the other silk yarns above mentioned were gathered together in one item and made dutiable as follows: -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	Free	7½%	10%

The above rates applying to the following processes: knitting underwear, weaving and the manufacture of silk thread. When used for other purposes, the rates were, on thrown silk in the gum -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	10%	12½%	15%

and the same rates were applied on spun silk, stuffs.

Coming now to the consumer's item which would take care of silk thread, crochet silks, for sewing, embroidering and similar purposes, the rates have been as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1906 to date:	17½%	22½%	25%

NOTE: There has been no Tariff change on this material since 1906.

Broad silks, which were first made in Canada somewhere about the year 1922 or 1923, were dutiable as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	17½%	27½%	30%
1922: Item 560a	17½%	32½%	35%
1930: Item 560a	27½%	40%	45%
1931 to date:	27½%	40%	45%
and, per linear yard		10¢	10¢

When considering silk fabrics 36" in width or less, it should be borne in mind that the Tariff rate applying to the principal foreign countries manufacturing such goods was 20% for many years; even now is 32½% less 10% discount.

It may be mentioned that in 1922 a special Item was placed in the Tariff providing for the importation of silk cloth woven in the gum (which is the process generally adopted in the broad silk trade), when imported to be dyed and finished in Canada, would take the following rates:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1930 to date:	12½%	22½%	35%
	17½%	30%	45%

NOTE: The Item having been changed to exclude all but light fabrics such as georgette and crepe de chine.

Ribbons of all kinds and materials were made dutiable in 1906 at

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
22½%	32½%	35%

which rates, so far as silk and artificial silk ribbons are concerned are still in force.

Embroideries, laces, braids, fringes, tassels and fancy cords, of all materials, were dutiable in 1906 at

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
25%	32½%	35%

The above rates still obtain, with the exception that when the articles are made wholly of cotton the rates were changed in 1928 to

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
20%	27½%	30%

and in 1930 to the present rate of

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
20%	27½%	30%
3¢ per pound	3½¢ per pound	4¢ per pound

Ribbons of all kinds and materials were made dutiable in 1908 at

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
25%	35%	35%

which rates, so far as silk and artificial silk ribbons are concerned are still in force.

Embroideries, lace, braids, fringes, tassels and fancy cords, of all materials, were dutiable in 1908 at

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
20%	32½%	35%

The above rates still obtain, with the exception that when the articles are made wholly of cotton the rates were changed in 1922 to

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
20%	27½%	30%

and in 1930 to the present rate of

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
20%	27½%	30%
3d per pound	3½d per pound	4d per pound

EXHIBIT NO. 810

WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS

CUSTOMS DUTIES SET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT AS OF 2nd MAY 1936

TARIFF ITEM NO.	SHORT TITLE OF GOODS ENUMERATED	BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF	INTERMEDIATE TARIFF	GENERAL TARIFF
549	Raw wool, and spinnable hair - per pound	Free	10¢	15¢
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, hair of the camel and alpaca goat, less 20% of the Intermediate			
549a	Hair, ordinary goat and horse	Free	Free	Free
551a	Yarns, woollen and worsted for manufacturers	10%	17½%	20%
	and per pound	7½¢	15¢	17½¢
554c	Fabrics, 4 oz. for dyeing or finishing	Free	25%	30%
	and, per pound	-	17½¢	20¢
554	Fabrics, 6 Oz. for dyeing or finishing	20%	25%	30%
	and, per pound	9¼¢	17½¢	20¢
554b	Fabrics, suiting and overcoating	27½%	35%	40%
	and, per pound	17¢	30¢	35¢
	(Provided, however, that the sum of the specific and ad valorem duties imposed by this Item on imports under the British Preferential Tariff shall not be in excess of .65¢ per pound)			
554a	Linings, Italian	Free	20%	25%
554d	Narrow braids and webbings	27½%	35%	35%
554f	Billiard cloth	Free	35%	40%
	and, per pound	-	30¢	35¢
551	Yarns, fingering for the Consumer	15%	20%	22½%
	and, per pound	11¼¢	20¢	22½¢

WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS

DUTIES SET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT AS OF 2nd MAY 1926

SHORT TITLE OF GOODS EXEMPLIFIED	BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF	INTERMEDIATE TARIFF	GENERAL TARIFF
Raw wool, and spinnable hair - per pound	Free	10%	15%
Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, hair of the camel and alpaca goat, less 20% of the Intermediate			
Hair, ordinary goat and horse	Free	Free	Free
Yarns, woollen and worsted for manufacture and per pound	10% 7½%	17½% 15%	20% 17½%
Fabrics, 4 oz. for dyeing or finishing and, per pound	Free -	25% 17½%	30% 20%
Fabrics, 6 oz. for dyeing or finishing and, per pound	20% 9½%	25% 17½%	30% 20%
Fabrics, milling and overcoating and, per pound	27½% 17%	35% 30%	40% 35%
(Provided, however, that the sum of the specific and ad valorem duties imposed by this Item on imports under the British Preferential Tariff shall not be excess of .65¢ per pound)			
Linings, Italian	Free	30%	35%
Narrow braids and webbings	27½%	35%	35%
Billiard cloth and, per pound	Free -	35% 30¢	40% 35¢
Yarns, fingering for the Gonamor and, per pound	15% 11½%	30% 30¢	33⅓% 23⅓%

EXHIBIT NO. 811

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON CERTAIN WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURES FROM 1907 to date

Worsted yarns used by weavers were dutiable as follows.

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	12½%	17½%	20%
1928:	Free	10%	12½%
1930:	10%	17½%	20%
	10¢ per pound	15¢ per pound	17½¢ per pound
1932 to date:	10%	17½%	20%
	7½¢ per pound	15¢ per pound	17½¢ per pound

The above does not take into account certain mohair yarns used mainly by manufacturers of plushes, which yarns were free under all Tariffs from 1907 to 1928, when they took the above mentioned rates of free - 10% - 12½%, which were increased in 1930 to 10% - 17½% - 20% with a specific duty of 10¢ - 15¢ - 17½¢ per pound, to be changed back a year later (1931) to the 1928 rates of free - 10% - 12½% which are still in force.

Yarns used by the knitting mills are, broadly speaking, of two classes, i.e., Bradford spun, used largely for sweaters and outer garments, as well as golf stockings, the heavier hosiery, etc., and "dry spun" which are finer, softer, rather more delicate yarns, used for underwear and the finer socks and stockings.

The Bradford spun yarns were dutiable from 1907 to 1930 at 12½% - 17½% - 20%, being increased in 1930 to 10% - 17½% - 20% with a specific duty of 10¢ - 15¢ - 17½¢ per pound, a further change being made in 1932 whereby the rates under the British Preferential Tariff are now 10% and 7½¢ per pound.

The "dry spun" yarns were, by virtue of a drawback provision, practically free of duty from 1907 until 1928, when they were made dutiable at 10% - 17 17½% - 20% without provision for drawback. This rate prevailed until 1930, when they took the rates on Bradford spun above mentionted, viz., 10% - 17½% - 20% and a specific duty of 10¢ - 15¢- 17½¢ per pound; the British Preferential Tariff rate being changed in 1932 to the present ate of 10% and 7½¢ per pound.

Yarns of the type sold retail to the consumer have been dutiable as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	20%	27½%	30%
1928:	20%*	22½%	25%
1930:	15%	20%	22½%
	15¢ per pound	20¢ per pound	22½¢ per pound
1932:	15%	20%	22½%
	11¼¢ per pound	20¢ per pound	22½¢ per pound

Woollen and Worsted suitings, overcoats, dressgoods and papermakers' felts, which are woven and afterwards felted, but not including pressed felts.

Woollen flannels -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	22½%	30%	35%
1922:	20%	30%	35%

Teh above rates prevailed until 1928.

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON CERTAIN WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURES FROM 1907 to date

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Worsted yarns used by weavers were dutiable as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	15%	17½%	20%
	Free	10%	12½%
1928:	10%	17½%	30%
1930:	10% per pound	15¢ per pound	17½¢ per pound
	10%	17½%	20%
1932 to date:	7½¢ per pound	15¢ per pound	17½¢ per pound

The above does not take into account certain mohair yarns used mainly by manufacturers of Russes, which yarns were free under all Tariffs from 1907 to 1928, when they took the above mentioned rates of free - 10% - 15%, which were increased in 1930 to 10% - 17½% - 20% with a specific duty of 10¢ - 15¢ - 17½¢ per pound, to be changed back a year later (1931) to the 1928 rates of free - 10% - 15% which are still in force.

Yarns used by the knitting mills are, broadly speaking, of two classes, i.e., Bradford spun, used largely for sweaters and outer garments, as well as golf stockings, the heavier hosiery, etc., and "dry spun" which are finer, softer, rather more delicate yarns, used for underwear and the finer socks and stockings.

The Bradford spun yarns were dutiable from 1907 to 1930 at 15% - 17½% - 20%, being increased in 1930 to 10% - 17½% - 30% with a specific duty of 10¢ - 15¢ - 17½¢ per pound, a further change being made in 1932 whereby the rates under the British Preferential Tariff are now 10% and 7½¢ per pound.

The "dry spun" yarns were, by virtue of a drawback provision, practically free of duty from 1907 until 1928, when they were made dutiable at 10% - 17½% - 20% without provision for drawback. This rate prevailed until 1930, when they took the rates on Bradford spun above mentioned, viz., 10% - 17½% - 20% and a specific duty of 10¢ - 15¢ - 17½¢ per pound; the British Preferential Tariff rate being changed in 1932 to the present rate of 10% and 7½¢ per pound.

Yarns of the type sold retail to the consumer have been dutiable as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	20%	25%	25%
1928:	20%	20%	25%
1930:	15%		
	15¢ per pound	20¢ per pound	25¢ per pound
1932:	15%	20%	25%
	11¼¢ per pound	20¢ per pound	25¢ per pound

Woollen and Worsted suitings, overcoats, dressgoods and paperhangers' felts, which are woven and afterwards felted, but not including pressed felts.

Woollen flannels -	British Pref.	Intermediate to	General
1907:	20%	30%	35%
1928:	The above rates prevailed until 1928.		
	25%	30%	

Other woollen and worsted fabrics -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	30%	35%	35%
1922:	27½%	35%	35%

The above rates prevailed until 1928.

Woollen and worsted fabrics, 5 oz. to the square yard, or less -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	22½%	30%	35%

Woollen and worsted fabrics, exceeding 5 oz. to the square yard -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1928	27½%	35%	35%

The above fabrics were merged into one item #554b on September 17th, 1930. The rates were :

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	27½%	35%	40%
and, per pound	25¢	30¢	35¢
Oct. 13, 1932	27½%	35%	40%
and, per pound	18¾¢	30¢	35¢

On October 13th, 1932, the rates of fabrics weighing not less than 18 oz. per square yard were changed under the British Preferential Tariff from 27½% and 25¢ per pound to 25% and 20¢ per pound. This was Item 554e and remained in effect until the 23rd of March, 1935, at which time it was cancelled. These fabrics became dutiable under Tariff Item 554b. On March 23rd, 1935, the British Preferential Tariff rates under Tariff Item 554b were reduced to 27½% and 17¢ per pound, with a proviso that the sum of the specific and ad valorem duties imposed by this Item on imports under the British Preferential Tariff shall not be in excess of .65¢ per pound.

Throughout the period 1907 to date there has been in the Tariff special provision for light weight fabrics 6 oz. per square yard, or lighter, substantially of wool, when imported to be dyed or finished in Canada. The rates on these goods have been as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	15%	22½%	25%
1928:	10%	17½%	25%
1930:	20%	25%	30%
	12½¢ per pound	17½¢ per pound	20¢ per pound

1932: These fabrics were subdivided and those not exceeding in weight 4 oz. per square yard were changed under the British Preferential Tariff from 20% and 12½¢ per pound to FREE of both duties, while those weighing from 4 to 6 oz. were changed under the same Tariff from 20% and 12½¢ per pound to 20% and 9½¢ per pound.

Other woollen and worsted fabrics -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	30%	35%	35%
1922:	27½%	32%	35%

The above rates prevailed until 1928.

Woollen and worsted fabrics, 5 oz. to the square yard, or less -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	32½%	30%	35%

Woollen and worsted fabrics, exceeding 5 oz. to the square yard -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1922	27½%	32%	35%

The above tariffs were merged into one item #5545 on September 17th, 1930. The rates were :

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	27½%	32%	40%
and, per pound	25¢	30¢	35¢
Oct. 13, 1922	27½%	32%	40%
and, per pound	18¾¢	30¢	35¢

On October 13th, 1922, the rates of fabrics weighing not less than 18 oz. per square yard were changed under the British Preferential Tariff from 27½% and 25¢ per pound to 22% and 20¢ per pound. This was item 5546 and remained in effect until the 22nd of March, 1933, at which time it was cancelled. These fabrics became dutiable under Tariff Item 5545. On March 23rd, 1933, the British Preferential Tariff rates under Tariff Item 5545 were reduced to 27½% and 17¢ per pound, with a proviso that the sum of the specific and ad valorem duties imposed by this item on imports under the British Preferential Tariff shall not be in excess of .65¢ per pound.

Throughout the period 1907 to date there has been in the Tariff special provision for light weight fabrics 6 oz. per square yard, or lighter, substantially of wool, when imported to be dyed or finished in Canada. The rates on these goods have been as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	15%	22½%	25%
1922:	10%	17½%	22%
1930:	20%	25%	30%
	12½¢ per pound	17½¢ per pound	20¢ per pound

1932: These fabrics were subdivided and those not exceeding in weight 4 oz. per square yard were changed under the British Preferential Tariff from 20% and 12½¢ per pound to 25% of both duties, while those weighing from 4 to 6 oz. were changed under the same Tariff from 20% and 12½¢ per pound to 20% and 9¾¢ per pound.

EXHIBIT NO. 812

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON KNITTED GOODS

This deals not only with such articles as cardigans, pullovers and similar goods, which are composed of sections specially knitted for the purposes, but also includes garments such as underwear, which are, to a large extent, made from a knitted fabric produced in piece goods form which can be treated just like any other cloth, i.e., cut to shape and the pieces sewn together to form garments or other articles.

This also deals with the knitted fabric itself, which, by the way, is produced in tubular form, i.e. without a natural selvedge. This knitted fabric will be dealt with separately as, for a period, it was embodied in woven fabric Items and treated according to material, i.e. cotton, wool, silk, etc.

Knitted goods generally:

Ingiving the following Tariff rates the actual text of the Tariff Item is indicated.

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:			
Undershirts, drawers and knitted goods, n.p.p.	22½%	30%	35%
1922:			
Knitted undershirts, knitted drawers and knitted goods, n.o.p.	20%	30%	35%
1929: Item 568			
Knitted garments, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p., all valued at more than 90¢ per pound	20%	30%	35%
Item 568a			
Knitted garments, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p., all valued at 90¢ per pound, or less	15%	30%	35%
17th Sept. 1930 : Item 568			
Knitted garments, knitted underwear, and knitted goods, n.o.p.	25%	25%	45%
22nd March 1933 to date: Item 568			
Knitted garment, knitted underwear, and knitted goods, n.o.p.	25%	35%	45%
and, per pound	-	25¢	30¢

Knitted fabric in piece goods form:

The exact text of the respective Items is not quoted, but an indication of material is given, which will serve the purpose.

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:			
Knitted fabrics of all kinds, i.e., cotton, wool, silk, etc.	22½%	30%	35%
1922:			
Knitted fabrics of all kinds, i.e., cotton, wool, silk, etc.	20%	30%	35%

EXHIBIT NO. 812

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON KNITTED GOODS

This deals not only with such articles as cardigans, pullovers and similar goods, which are composed of sections specially knitted for the purpose, but also includes garments such as underwear, which are, to a large extent, made from a knitted fabric produced in piece goods form which can be treated just like any other cloth, i.e., cut to shape and the pieces sewn together to form garments or other articles.

This also deals with the knitted fabric itself, which, by the way, is produced in tubular form, i.e. without a natural selvedge. This knitted fabric will be dealt with separately as, for a period, it was embodied in woven fabric Items and treated according to material, i.e. cotton, wool, silk, etc.

Knitted goods generally:

Implying the following Tariff rates the actual text of the Tariff Item is indicated.

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:			
Underskirts, drawers and knitted goods, n.o.p.	25%	30%	35%
1924:			
Knitted underskirts, knitted drawers and knitted goods, n.o.p.	25%	30%	35%
1928: Item 588			
Knitted gaunts, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p., all valued at more than 50¢ per pound	30%	30%	35%
Item 588a			
Knitted gaunts, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p., all valued at 50¢ per pound, or less	15%	30%	35%
1930 : Item 588			
Knitted gaunts, knitted underwear, and knitted goods, n.o.p.	25%	35%	42½
2nd March 1932 to date: Item 588			
Knitted gaunts, knitted underwear, and knitted goods, n.o.p.	25%	35%	42½
and, per pound	-	3¢	5¢

Knitted fabric in piece goods form:

The exact text of the respective items is not quoted, but an indication of material is given, which will serve the purpose.

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:			
Knitted fabrics of all kinds, i.e., cotton, wool, silk, etc.	25%	30%	35%
1924:			
Knitted fabrics of all kinds, i.e., cotton, wool, silk, etc.	20%	30%	35%

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	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1928:			
Cotton or linen	20%	27½%	30%
Woollen or worsted - 5 oz. per square yard or less	22½%	30%	35%
over 5 oz. per square yard	27½%	35%	35%
Real silk	20%	32½%	35%
Artificial Silk	20%	30%	35%
17th Sept. 1930 : Item 568			
Knitted fabrics of all kinds, i.e. cotton, wool, silk, etc.,	25%	25%	45%
22nd March 1933 to date: Item 568			
Knitted fabrics of all kinds, i.e. cotton, wool, silk, etc.	25%	35%	45%
and, per pound	---	25¢	30¢

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1928:			
Cotton or Linen	20%	27½%	30%
Wollen or worsted - 3 oz. per square yard or less	22½%	30%	35%
over 3 oz. per square yard	27½%	36%	35%
Real silk	30%	32½%	35%
Artificial silk	30%	30%	35%
17th Sept. 1930 : Item 388			
Knitted fabrics of all kinds, i.e. cotton, wool, silk, etc..	25%	35%	45%
Effective 1933 to date: Item 568			
Knitted fabrics of all kinds, i.e. cotton, wool, silk, etc. and, per pound	35% ----	36% 8¢	45% 30¢

EXHIBIT NO. 873

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON HOSIERY

Socks and stockings of all kinds were dutiable from 1907 until the Tariff revision of 1928 at

Item 568a	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	25%	32½%	35%

In 1928 the Item was divided into six sections, according to whether the stockings were of cotton, wool, silk or artificial silk, and, in the case of woollen stockings, there were two extra Items, making three in all for woollen stockings, graded according to value, which virtually was a separation in regard to qualities, i.e., ranging from the coarse strong type to the finer grades.

From 1928 to 1930 the six Items were as follows: -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
Cotton stockings: Item 530	20%	27½%	30%
Woollen stockings:			
worth more than $1.50 per pound Item 556	27½%	32½%	35%
worth more than 90¢ per pound, but not exceeding $1.50 Item 556A	25%	32½%	35%
worth 90¢ per pound or less, Item 556B	20%	27½%	30%
Silk stockings: Item 566	25%	32½%	35%
Artificial Silk stockings: Item 566A	25%	32½%	35%

In 1930, socks and stockings were again grouped in one Item 568A, at the following rates of duty:-

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	30%	32½%	35%
and, per dozen pairs :	$1.00	$1.35	$1.50

which rates were changed in October 1932 to:

	30%	32½%	35%
and, per dozen pairs :	.75¢	$1.35	$1.50

These latter rates still obtain.

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Gloves and mitts: It might be pertinent here to give the rates on knitted gloves and mitts.

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907: Gloves and mitts - Item 627	22½%	30%	35%
1928: Gloves - Item 627	22½%	30%	35%
Mitts - Item 627a	15%	25%	30%
1930 to date: Item 568b Gloves and Mitts	25%	25%	45%

EXHIBIT NO. 873

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON HOSIERY

Socks and stockings of all kinds were dutiable from 1907 until the Tariff revision of 1928 at:

Item 556a	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	20%	35%	35%

In 1928 the Item was divided into six sections, according to whether the stockings were of cotton, wool, silk or artificial silk, and, in the case of woollen stockings, there were two extra Items, making three in all for woollen stockings, graded according to value, with a virtually was a separation in regard to qualities, i.e., ranging from the coarse sturdy type to the finer grades.

From 1928 to 1930 the six Items were as follows: -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
Cotton stockings: Item 550	20%	27½%	30%
Woollen stockings:			
worth more than $1.50 per pound Item 556	27½%	32½%	35%
worth more than 90¢ per pound, but not exceeding $1.50 Item 556A	25%	32½%	35%
worth 90¢ per pound or less, Item 556B	20%	27½%	30%
Silk stockings: Item 566	25%	32½%	35%
Artificial Silk stockings: Item 566A	25%	32½%	35%

In 1930, socks and stockings were again grouped in one Item 556A, at the following rates of duty:-

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	20%	32½%	35%
and, per dozen pairs :	$1.00	$1.35	$1.50

which rates were changed in October 1932 to:

	30%	32½%	35%
and, per dozen pairs :	.75¢	$1.35	$1.50

These latter rates still obtain.

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EXHIBIT NO. 814

SUMMARY

OF TARIFF RATES ON BLANKETS AND RUGS, 1907 TO DATE

Blankets wholly of wool -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	22½%	30%	35%

Blankets wholly of cotton -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	25%	30%	35%

In 1922 the items were amended to cover blankets of any material and the rates were :

		British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1922:		22½%	30%	35%
1928:	Wollen blankets	22½%	30%	35%
	Cotton blankets	15%	22½%	27½%

In September 1930, under Tariff Item 553, blankets of wool and cotton were again merged, the rates being

		British Pref.	Intermediate	General
		22½%	30%	35%
	and, per pound	20¢	25¢	30¢
24th May, 1932		22½%	30%	35%
	and, per pound	10¢	25¢	30¢

RUGS

For the type known as automobile and steamer and similar articles, the rates have been as follows:

		British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:		30%	35%	35%
1922:		27½%	35%	35%
Tariff Item 555 Sept. 1930		30%	40%	40%
	and, per pound	25¢	32½¢	35¢
Oct. 15th, 1932		30%	40%	40%
	and, per pound	18¾¢	32½¢	35¢

Under the New Zealand Trade Agreement, rugs, travelling, all wool, 30%

EXHIBIT NO. 818

SUMMARY

OF TARIFF RATES ON BLANKETS AND RUGS, 1907 TO DATE

Blankets wholly of wool -

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	22½%	30%	35%

Blankets wholly of cotton -

1907:	30%	30%	35%

In 1922 the items were amended to cover blankets of any material and the rates were :

		British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1922:		22½%	30%	35%
1922:	Wollen blankets	22½%	30%	35%
	Cotton blankets	15%	22½%	27½%

In September 1930, under Tariff Item 555, blankets of wool and cotton were again merged, the rates being

		British Pref.	Intermediate	General
		22½%	30%	35%
	and, per pound	20¢	25¢	30¢
24th May, 1932		22½%	30%	35%
	and, per pound	10¢	25¢	30¢

RUGS

For the type known as automobile and steamer and similar articles, the rates have been as follows:

		British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:		30%	35%	35%
1922:		27½%	32½%	35%
Tariff Item 555 Sept. 1930		30%	40%	40%
	and, per pound	25¢	32½¢	35¢
Oct. 18th, 1932		30%	40%	40%
	and, per pound	15½¢	32½¢	35¢

Under the New Zealand Trade Agreement,
rugs, travelling, all wool, 30%

EXHIBIT NO. 815

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON CARPETS AND RUGS

Carpets and rugs of the Oriental, Brussels, Wilton, Axminster, Chenille and Kidderminster types:

		British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907 to 1930:	Item No. 572	25%	30%	35%
1930:	Item No. 572	30%	35%	40%
	and, per square foot	10¢	15¢	20¢
1932 :	Item No. 572	30%	35%	40%
	and, per square foot	5¢	15¢	20¢
March 1935:				
Oriental and imitation Oriental rugs or carpets and carpeting, carpets and rugs, n.p.p.:-				
(a) if valued at less than two dollars per square yard ..		30%	35%	40%
and, per square foot ..		3¢	15¢	20¢
(b) If valued at two dollars or more per square yard ..		30%	35%	40%
and, per square foot		5¢	15¢	20¢

Under the New Zealand Trade Agreement rugs, floor or carpets, of wool, 35%

EXHIBIT NO. 815

S U M M A R Y

OF TARIFF RATES ON CARPETS AND RUGS

Carpets and rugs of the Oriental, Brussels, Wilton, Axminster, Chenille and Kidderminster types:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	35%	50%	55%
1907 to 1930: Item No. 572			
	30%	35%	40%
1930: Item No. 572 and, per square foot	10¢	15¢	20¢
	30%	35%	40%
1932 : Item No. 572 and, per square foot	5¢	15¢	20¢

March 1935:

Oriental and Imitation Oriental rugs or carpets and carpeting, carpets and rugs, n.p.f.:-

(a) If valued at less than two dollars per square yard ..	30%	35%	40%
and, per square foot ..	3¢	15¢	20¢
(b) If valued at two dollars or more per square yard ..	30%	35%	40%
and, per square foot	5¢	15¢	20¢

Under the New Zealand Trade Agreement rugs, floor or carpets, of wool, 35%

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STATEMENT OF RATES OF SPECIAL EXCISE TAX as applied to Textile Imports

FROM 1931 TO DATE

June 2, 1931 to April 6, 1932	1% on importations. ~~Restricted list free.~~
April 7, 1932 to April 18, 1934	3% on importations. ~~Restricted list free.~~
April 19, 1934 to March 22, 1935	3% on importations . ~~Restricted list free .~~ 1½% on importations entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries.
March 23, 1935	3% on importations. ~~Restricted list free.~~ Special Excise Tax does not apply on importations entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries.

STATEMENT OF RATES OF SPECIAL EXCISE TAX

FROM 1921 TO DATE

June 2, 1921 to April 6, 1922	1% on importations. ~~Restricted list free.~~
April 7, 1922 to April 18, 1924	3% on importations. ~~Restricted list free.~~
April 19, 1924 to March 22, 1925	3% on importations. ~~Restricted list free.~~ 1% on importations entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries.
March 23, 1925	3% on importations. ~~Restricted list free.~~ Special Excise Tax does not apply on importations entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries.